

# ARMY



# NAVY

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AND VOLUNTEER  
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### ROME AND GARIBALDI.

THE captive of Caprera already knocks at the gates of terror-stricken Rome. No better proof is needed of the potent spell which still clings to the name of GARIBALDI than the fact that, while he is still a prisoner, to be arraigned probably by the ministry before the Senate sitting as a high court of justice, his followers are marching on Rome. GARIBALDI has been rather wittily styled the DON QUIXOTE of the nineteenth century. So he is, in the sense that as fantastically chivalric a soul beats under the red shirt of the hero of Marsala as once did under the iron armor of the knight of La Mancha. But it is by no means certain that he fights windmills; and the days of the temporal power of PIUS IX. are numbered.

Only the other day—barely a month ago—GARIBALDI was present at the queerest convocation of the year—the so-called "Peace Congress" of Geneva. Let us hope that the other members have not all so suddenly manifested their "peace principles." At the same time that GARIBALDI was talking peace (in a Pickwickian sense) at Geneva, at Rome the National Junta was issuing an address announcing that their programme of insurrection was ready. Ten days later, GARIBALDI had reached Genestrelle. On the very same day GARIBALDI wrote to the Roman Junta, "Forward! break your chains upon the works of your oppressors," and to the Italian journals a panegyric of the Peace Congress, which was arranging for the employment of the money of all nations "in useful works, and not in the purchase of cuirasses, bombs, mercenaries and spies." For the latter sentiment the Italian Government cared little; but the former it could not, of course, permit to pass, and the arrest of GARIBALDI followed. Disturbances at once took place in Milan, Naples, Modena, Genoa and Turin, by GARIBALDI's partisans, which, however, were easily suppressed. Meanwhile, GARIBALDI issued a stirring appeal to "redress the grievances of Italy" and march on Rome, and his delighted friends held meetings to approve his advice, throughout Italy. Soon the clash of arms came. The insurgent and the Papal forces met in a sharp affair near Bagnares, in Viterbo, suffering about equal losses. It has been the signal for Garibaldians from all parts of Italy to march on Rome. Such, in brief, is the situation of affairs as we write.

It is a strange drama that is going on in Italy, and one would at first declare, with the correspondent of the London *Globe*, that it was a "pre-arranged comedy." Certainly, the conduct both of the Courts at Paris and at Florence is involved in duplicity. That the Italian Government, however, has undertaken to maintain the famous September Convention is very obvious from all its recent declarations, and particularly in the late proclamation concerning GARIBALDI. But, after all, it would seem that M. RATAZZI is more vexed at the assumptions and insubordination of the citizen-king, GARIBALDI, than he is horrified at any disaster which might befall PIUS IX. The case as it

stands may be briefly stated. By the September Convention, Italy agreed with France that the frontier of the Papal dominions should not be violated by her subjects, and that Rome should remain under the power of the Pope. This agreement was made by direct vote of the Italian Parliament, against the sentiment, of course, of GARIBALDI and all the "party of action."

However, RATAZZI now invokes this Convention as an "international stipulation," which is consecrated by the honor of the nation; and NAPOLEON plies Italy with vigorous reminders of the same fact.

Of course, if NAPOLEON and VICTOR EMANUEL hold now to the September Convention as they held it at its ratification, the fate of GARIBALDI and his followers is sealed. The dash at Rome from without and the rising from within, are mere pieces of desperation if imperial zouaves and royal bersaglieri are to re-enforce the garrison of San Angelo. But the truth is that it is by no means certain that either France or Italy cares to go to great expense to prop up the pontifical throne. NAPOLEON must know, in common with the rest of the world, that the Pope as a temporal sovereign is so feeble that the "sick man of the Bosporus" becomes in comparison a giant refreshed with new wine.

The decision of the whole question seems in a great measure to rest with NAPOLEON. VICTOR EMANUEL cannot be regarded as over-anxious, except for the September Convention, to keep his troops out of Rome. Something, it is true, must be conceded to his Catholic subjects; but the religious whims of a part of his people would hardly prevent his occupation of Rome. But the will of NAPOLEON, the patron and arbiter of young Italy, is enough to decide a doubtful question. The Emperor, too, has his Catholic subjects to please; but, on the other hand, he has Protestant Prussia looming up in the opposite horizon. It would be folly to scatter resources and divert troops in the effort to save the moribund temporalities of the Pope, while greater and more vital questions remain unsolved. It is not, then, absolutely impossible (though the balance of probabilities is perhaps the other way) that NAPOLEON may, even while insisting on the enforcement of the September Convention, be only seeking to throw the onus of its menaced cessation upon VICTOR EMANUEL, in order to set himself right before his own subjects.

In this view, the Garibaldians would be allowed, after suitable pretexts and threats from RATAZZI, to make their way into Rome, and then a new Convention be made upon the basis of a new accomplished fact. This, at all events, is the train of thought we have been led into by reading the extraordinary cable dispatch that while the volunteers of GARIBALDI are marching from all quarters upon Rome, the Florence press are urging the Government to anticipate them, and occupy the city with national troops; and, further, that at Paris this plan for settling the Roman question has been agreed upon: Italy is to take possession of the Roman Provinces, but Pope PIUS IX. is to remain in Rome and retain the government of the city until his death, when the temporal power of the Popes will cease. If this be so, GARIBALDI can afford to wait.

ELSEWHERE we publish the London *Standard's* account of the way the 15-inch shot, propelled by 100 pounds of powder, smashed up the Shoeburyness target. It went through everything—eight inches of iron, teak backing, inner iron skin, and all, and "tore the piece clean out by sheer force." These two shots

from the gun save a world of argument about "punching" and "racking." Our English friends with whom we have discussed the hypothetical effect of the gun on the target, will now understand what we meant when we said American guns were made to "penetrate"—to "crash a great jagged hole that cannot be plugged—through the side of an enemy's ship." The "piece of plate proved on examination to be one of the best specimens yet found." As for the first shot, it "smashed and utterly ruined the corner of the target on which it struck," making "such a hole as no efforts of a crew on board ship could effectually stop." The second shot "struck the plate in the best place, punched a clean hole through it"—and how is it, by the way, about the British theory of punching?—and drove the punched-out piece "some twenty yards to the right." It was not the *Warrior* target alone, but the British iron-clad Navy, that was shot through at Shoeburyness.

WE give prominence this week to an able discussion, by an old officer of the Army, of General GRANT's position with reference to the President, to Congress, and to the Army. Incidentally, the writer considers the source of military authority in the Government, the true allegiance of military officers, and the functions of the Secretary of War, and calls for certain needed changes in the War Department. Happily for the Army, its General is now at the head of that Department, and it does not at present suffer as it has done in the past from the results of the gradual usurpation of power by the civilian occupants of the position. This usurpation had extended so far, that really the Secretary of War had assumed the functions of the Commander of the Army, transmuting himself from a civil adjutant and adviser of the President into a military official with almost unlimited powers. The subject discussed by our correspondent is one of great interest to the Army, in whose interest it is written; and we publish it with no design of joining in the political contest between Congress and President which is now waging.

IN view of the recent assignment to distant frontier posts of the only remaining post-chaplains in the forts of New York Harbor, the religious people of the city have been asked to contribute money to furnish the shepherdless garrisons with religious instruction through the medium of religious newspapers. It is pleasant to record the fact, for in time of peace the soldiers are too likely to be forgotten by the people; and moreover there is a peculiar appropriateness in circulating our religious contemporaries among those who are learning the art of war.]

THE Indians do not appear to have any great fear of the cavalry which is operating against them, for an officer just from the Indian country, reports that SPOTTED TAIL in a conversation with him, in speaking of the cavalry, said: "We don't care for your cavalry, because we can ride down within a hundred yards of them, and then if we give our whoop and shake our buffaloes, one half of your men will fall off their horses and the other half will run away."

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION.—At a stated meeting of Commandery No. 1, New York, held on Wednesday evening, October 2d, the following named gentlemen were elected Companions of the First Class: Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES E. McGEE, late Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, Brooklyn; Surgeon Lot CORBIN, late U. S. Navy, New York City.

## THE ARMY.

BREVET Major-General CANBY, the commanding officer of the Second Military District, has directed that, pending the establishment of rules for the government of military tribunals in this District, Provost Courts will not exercise jurisdiction in any case when the question involves the title of land; nor in any civil cause where the debt sued for or the damage claimed exceeds three hundred dollars. In all cases where the amount claimed either as debt or damages exceeds twenty-five dollars, the defendant shall be entitled to ten days' notice, and if it exceeds one hundred dollars, he shall be entitled to fifteen days' notice; but this right may be waived by the defendant, and the trial of the cause set for an earlier day upon his written consent thereto, which consent must appear on the record of the court.

BREVET Major-General CANBY, commanding the Second Military District, has issued the following order:

Numerous official representations having been made to these Headquarters, that the roads, bridges, and causeways in both States are in a ruinous and unsafe condition, and that the assistance of the military authorities is required by the civil officers charged with the reparation thereof to enable them to secure obedience to their lawful requirements in the premises, it is ordered: that the commanding officers of posts have authority to enforce the performance of labor for the aforesaid purposes, whenever in their judgment a necessity exists therefor, reporting their action promptly to these Headquarters.

The following rules will be observed in all cases arising under the preceding paragraph:

*First.* Commanding officers shall inform themselves by the reports of the public officers charged with the reparation of roads and bridges, and by other means subject to their control, of the nature and extent of work required, in order to render the important thoroughfares, causeways and bridges, in their posts, conveniently passable and safe to life and property, and will announce in orders such works as should in their judgment receive aid from the military authorities.

*Second.* Such commanding officers will obtain, from the proper local officers, estimates of the amount of labor required for such works, respectively, and an assessment of the labor required for that purpose, but not in excess of that required by the local laws, setting forth the name of each person assessed, the work for which assessed, and the number of days' work required of such person; also a specification of the time when such persons shall commence such work; and upon being satisfied that such estimate and assessment is just and equitable, shall make an order requiring the persons therein named to perform the respective amounts of work at the time and place therein assessed, such estimates and assessment lists to be open for public inspection and to be corrected from time to time when the same shall appear to be unequal or unjust.

*Third.* That any person neglecting or refusing to perform the work required of him, shall be arrested and tried before the Post Court, and if convicted shall be sentenced to pay a fine of two dollars for each day's work required of him and not performed through his fault; and for default of paying such fine, such person to be sentenced to hard labor on some public road or thoroughfare, not to exceed two days for every day's work required of him by the local laws and not performed.

BREVET Brigadier-General ELY S. PARKER, of General GRANT's staff, has been ordered to inspect the Dismal Swamp Canal. He will be absent two or three weeks.

MAJOR GEORGE K. LEET, Assistant Adjutant-General to General GRANT, has gone West on a leave of absence. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. WEBSTER will perform the duties of Assistant Adjutant-General during his absence.

BREVET Major-General EMORY, commanding Department of Washington, on the 1st instant issued the following order:

In accordance with the terms of Paragraph VI., General Orders No. 88, current series, from the Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, all public horses now in use in this Department by mounted orderlies, other than enlisted men of Light Artillery or Cavalry Companies, will be at once turned in at Lincoln Depot in this city.

On the recommendation of the Chief Quartermaster of the Department, all public horses now in use as draft animals in this Department, will be at once turned in at Lincoln Depot, in this city, and mules drawn to supply their places.

The following memorandum order was issued from the Headquarters of the Army, on the 1st instant:

To avoid the risk of yellow fever, officers now absent from their commands which are serving in the Fifth Military District, are authorized to remain absent until further notice from this office.

An order has been issued suspending the movement of Company I, Third Artillery, to Fort Winthrop, Boston Harbor, Mass., until the completion of repairs on quarters at that post.

The following circular has been issued from the Adjutant-General's office:

Regimental commanders are hereby authorized to receive from their subordinate officers, with a view to laying them before the General-in-chief, such practical suggestions relating immediately to their respective spheres of duty as may, in their estimation, be recommended by experience and reflection for embodiment in the new edition of Regulations for the Army.

The new post established on the east side of Malheur Lake Valley, Oregon, will be called Camp Harney.

## GENERAL GRANT'S POSITION,

AS UNDERSTOOD BY AN OLD OFFICER OF THE ARMY.

GENERAL GRANT, by the act of the President, and the laws of Congress, is placed in an anomalous position, without precedent in the history of the Army. He is doing duty in a two-fold capacity, executing at the same time his military office commanding the Armies, and the civil functions of the office of the Secretary of War. In the discharge of his military duties, he is subject to the orders of the President, and at the same time he must strictly execute the laws of Congress, as the Constitution has vested exclusively in Congress the power "to make rules for the government of the land and naval forces."

General GRANT's oath of office constrains him to "obey the orders of the President of the United States, according to the rules and articles of war." It is in these words: "I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States, and protect and defend them against all their enemies and opposers whatsoever; I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles for the government of the Armies of the United States." So far then as the military orders of the President to General GRANT are "according to the rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States," he must obey them. He is bound to this obedience by his oath of office, by the Constitution that makes the President Commander-in-chief of the Army, and by the laws of Congress that impose exact and implicit obedience to the lawful orders of all seniors in rank and command. Such then is the relation of General GRANT to the President, his senior in rank and command by constitutional and inalienable right of office during his Presidential term.

The duties of the President, and the office he is to execute in the administration of the Army, as its constitutional chief, are not defined by any legislation of Congress; nor did the framers of the Constitution consider such legislation necessary, as by his oath of office "he is faithfully to execute the laws." This oath was adjudged sufficient for the control of the executive, as it placed him as effectually in law and in fact, under the military force of the "rules and articles of war," as any commissioned officer of the army.

The clear intention of the Constitution is to invest Congress with the supreme command and control of the Army and Navy. Nothing can be made plainer than this intention. Although it makes the President Commander-in-chief, it provides at once for his government in the 8th section of article I, paragraph 13 of the Constitution, in these words: "The Congress shall have power to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces."

There can be no doubt that these words fix unalterably in Congress the right to legislate exclusively for the Army, and to say what functions the President shall perform; and even to pass laws to suspend him from rank and command, as they do other Army officers, should he fail to obey the military laws of Congress; and to execute them in their true spirit and intention, in compliance with his oath of office.

The idea that the President's constitutional title as Commander-in-chief of the Army, gives him unrestricted command and control of the Army, is the wildest political heresy that ever took possession of the mind of man. It was this heresy that brought Charles's head to the block, and forced James II., to abdicate his throne. These sovereigns claimed as the prerogative of their crowns, "to command the Army and Navy of England, and to make rules for their regulation and government;" and it cost one his head and the other his throne. Such power is not the unrestrained right of any monarch in Europe, and would be subversive of all liberty to republics.

If the wise and good men that made our Constitution had intended to confer on the President anything more than the title of "Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy," and their government and discipline under the rules and regulations Congress should make, they certainly would not have committed the folly, and blunder of imposing on him the oath of office faithfully to execute the laws and protect the Constitution, which in terms that cannot be mistaken, vests exclusively in Congress the supreme command of both the Army and Navy, by making "the rules for their government and regulation." The logic of facts, and the law and the spirit that is the life of our government, are so conclusive of this question as to place it beyond the reach of argument. The President must bow to the laws of Congress for the Government of the Army, and submit to its discipline in the same spirit of obedience, as the second lieutenant, whose command is limited to the supervision of a squad in a company.

The President's acts are unrestrained, excepting only by the suggestions of conscience, and the opinions of his lawfully appointed legal-adviser, the Attorney-General. General GRANT's are not. He is bound by his oath of office to obey the *lawful orders* of the President. It is true that the same oath requires him "to bear true faith and allegiance to the United States." But how is he to go behind the orders of the President, and judge whether he is acting in "true faith and allegiance," in executing such orders? Here is the difficulty, and its mischief to the country has assumed threatening proportions by the exigencies of the times. General GRANT is not responsible for it, as the mischief has been brought upon us by no act of his, and his office makes him simply an executive officer to administer discipline in the Army according to the laws of Congress, under the orders of the President.

In carrying out the provisions of the several acts of Congress for the government of the five military districts, including the States that engaged in rebellion, Mr. JOHNSON has followed the advice of his Attorney-General. In the exercise of powers decided by that officer to belong to the office of the constitutional Commander-in-chief, he has removed district commanders, appointed others to replace them, and directed General GRANT, his lieutenant, to carry his orders into execution.

This brings us directly to the question of General GRANT's duty of obedience to his Commander-in-chief, whose orders he is sworn to obey "according to law." If the order was lawful, General GRANT had no alternative; obedience was his duty. If, however, the opinion of the Attorney-General was in contravention of the laws of Congress, intended to serve party purposes, to aid the President to obstruct a factious Congress, and to gratify an arbitrary will or mistaken convictions of duty, how was General GRANT to know it? He has no legal adviser, and it is his duty to obey the President, sustained in his construction of these acts of Congress by the judicial opinion of his lawfully-appointed adviser.

The order reached General GRANT clothed with all legal authority, and he did not, and could not, hesitate to obey it, whatever might have been his private interpretation of the supremacy of the acts of Congress that assigned to him and the five district commanders, the exclusive administration of the civil affairs of the States placed under their control. His high-toned protest was all that military discipline and subordination to the President justified. The after order of the President, General GRANT promptly executed, but the responsibility of its execution, is the President's. General GRANT acted merely as the President's lieutenant.

The spectacle would have been startling if Gen. GRANT, doubting or not doubting the lawfulness of the President's order, had hesitated to obey it. The example to the Army would have been mischievous beyond precedent, and would have gone to subvert the very foundation of discipline and subordination. If General GRANT were permitted to govern himself by his private judgment, interpret law, and interpose his opinion against the Commander-in-chief of the Army, and refuse obedience to his order, issued on the legal advice of a lawfully-appointed judicial officer, Lieutenant-General SHERMAN, or any junior officer to General GRANT, could surely, with more propriety, interpose private opinion on General GRANT's orders, and refuse obedience to his lawful commands. The soldierly instincts of General GRANT were too deep-rooted to commit the fatal blunder of disobedience to the orders of his senior officer, and the Army has been saved the pernicious influence of such an example of insubordination in the officer holding the highest rank by commission and command. The junior officer cannot be permitted to judge of the lawfulness of the orders of his senior, unless, in fact, it is so palpably without authority and precedent, as to make its execution a crime, with pains and penalties the junior would be obliged to bear if he executed the orders.

The law of the Army fixes the responsibility of orders in the officers issuing them. In the case of the President's recent order, affecting the Military Districts under the reconstruction act, the final issue and responsibility are between the President and Congress; and the Congress, as the high court of impeachment, is to judge of the lawfulness of the President's orders. Army officers are not constituted jurors or judges upon the acts of their Commander-in-chief. It is their sworn duty to obey his lawful orders, and they must presume their legality until judicially pronounced illegal by authoritative tribunal.

Congress, in its beneficent legislation for the Army, has never yet provided an appeal from the decisions of the President, however unjust his orders may have been, and however destructive to personal merit and well-earned fame. His acts, however oppressive and illegal, have seldom been redressed by Congress, and they have crushed out the spirit of many high-toned aspirations, and wrung with humiliation and grief many true and loyal hearts. If, by the experience of the past, Congress learns the wisdom of fixing checks and prescribing rules and limitations for the exercise of the President's power as constitutional Commander-in-chief, existing mischief will be more than atoned in a better future administration, that shall guarantee justice to officers and assure them in a confidence of protection and some small reward for life-long hardships, perils for their country and loyal devotion to its honor.

All that officers ask of Congress, is to be placed, by well and clearly defined laws, beyond the mischievous influence of political favor and the intrigues of politicians for the advancement of favorites and friends. All army legislation demands revision and correction. As it stands now, in laws repealed and unrepealed since September 20, 1776, it is a labyrinth of contradiction and confusion that requires the industry, labor and penetration of a JEREMY BENTHAM to unravel and interpret.

The Department of War was created by act of Congress, approved August 7, 1789, and authorized one principal officer to be employed therein, "to be called the Secretary for the War Department." He was to perform such duties as should from time to time be enjoined on, or entrusted to, him by the President of the United States, *agreeable to the Constitution*, relative to military commissions, etc., etc. It further provided that he should "forthwith, after his appointment, be entitled to have the custody and charge of all records, books, and papers in the office of the Secretary for the War Department," etc. The first section of this act confers no military authority whatever on the Secretary of War, and gave him no power to act in any military capacity, *excepting only* in the matters "enjoined on or entrusted to him" by the President. The fourth section simply made him the custodian of "all records, books, and papers" in his office.

There is no ambiguity in this law, and its interpretation is plain. It invests the Secretary with no military functions or title. He is not in military commission. He can only act for the President in military details so far and no farther than the laws of Congress authorize the Commander-in-chief to control and direct in person such details. Such military details, commands, and offices as the laws of Congress devolve on the commissioned officers of the Army, he has no lawful control over, as he can do nothing that the President could not do himself; and the President cannot assume to do any military acts the laws of Congress impose upon commissioned officers in their various ranks and commands in the Army. No law has been passed since this act that adds "jot or tittle" of military function or military control of the "line of the Army" to the office of the Secretary of War. But, on the contrary, the acts of Congress since that date devolved the execution of the laws of discipline, command and control of the Army, on the officer highest in commission and rank, and command of its forces.

The administrative and accounting responsibility of the Secretary of War, however, has been greatly enlarged, as subsequent acts of Congress have made all the *staff departments* of the Army, bureaus of the War Department exclusively under the control of the Secretary of War, and fully authorized him to make regulations prescribing and defining their duties, and affixing the system of accountability and disbursements of every chief of staff. The auditing offices for all Army disbursements and expenditures, have also been made bureaus of the War Office, and placed under the control and revision of the Secretary of War. Nothing is therefore clearer and more logical in law and in fact than the conclusion that the office of the Secretary of War is the civil administration and fiscal department of the Army, controlling the Army exchequer, issuing its funds, fixing the accountability of staff officers disbursing funds and distributing public property, and auditing and settling accounts. It is therefore in fact and legal significance a civil office, wisely invested by Congress with the exclusive control of the Army exchequer, but excluded quite as wisely from military command, rank and control over the line of the Army.

And yet, through lust for power, aggression, ambition, desire of spoil and gratification in the distribution of the emoluments and favors of the great war exchequer, this civil department has assumed enormous military proportions, usurped the powers of commanders of armies, and seized a scepter more dangerous to liberty and more dangerous to public morality and integrity of office, than is wielded by any monarch in Europe, as it unites the "sword and purse."

The history of the War Department, [since the last administration of LEWIS CASS, is eloquent in these facts, and appeals to Congress, where the supreme power of the Army is vested, for redress and reforms. The military sceptre of the Secretary of War should be broken, and such plain and unmistakable laws passed as shall forever divorce the "sword and the purse," and rebuke the arrogance, corruption, insolence of office, and usurpation of power consequent upon hasty and ill-advised legislation for the government of the Army.

This *expose* of the mischief of existing military laws is made for the double purpose of vindicating General GRANT and of inviting the attention of Congress to the supreme importance of its remedy by careful legislation. The plain meaning of the reconstruction acts has been misinterpreted by executive judgment, because Congress has never by any law declared the powers of the constitutional Commander-in-chief, and defined them under the supreme right invested

inalienably and exclusively in it by that clause of the Constitution that says: "The Congress shall make the rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces." General GRANT could not construe and judge himself the validity of the reconstruction acts, or any other military laws, or the constitutional rights of the President, as Commander-in-chief of the Army.

He was without a legal adviser, and, soldierly in all his instincts and education, and loyal in his nature, he had no alternative, and obeyed the orders of his Commander-in-chief, in obedience to his oath of office. If under any strong conviction of his own judgment, that the reconstruction acts vested in him solely the military administration of the five military districts, still he had never sworn to obey the orders of Congress, and by every principle of subordination, he would have been constrained to yield obedience to the President's orders. Resigning would have been an evasion of duty, an unjustifiable sacrifice of his personal rights, and a breach of the trust he owes to his country in the discharge of the exalted office it has selected him to execute. No existing mischief would have been cured by his resignation. Evils would have been multiplied, and bad would have been made worse. The commission he holds was won with as loyal and true a blade as has ever been unsheathed in the cause of human right. Still that commission is not his own property, and he cannot, at his own pleasure and will, vacate the obligations of duty it imposes on him to discharge. The contributions that purchased his office have been made at too costly a sacrifice, and he values them too highly to betray the contributors. The loyal lives of five hundred thousand of the manhood and youth of the country, have been the price of General GRANT's commission. His unerring suggestions of duty, and convictions of the obligations of his office will be the inspiration of every act of a life already dedicated to his country in the regenerating baptism of so much loyal blood.

#### LONGEVITY.

#### OBITUARY.

##### BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. S. ABERT.

The ravages of yellow fever in Texas and Louisiana have brought sorrow to many a heart, and sadness to all who think of the desolation wrought by this dread pestilence. Among the first victims of the fever in Galveston was Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Abert, Major Seventh U. S. Cavalry, son of the late Colonel J. J. Abert, who for thirty-one years was the Chief of the Corps of Topographical Engineers.

Colonel Abert had recently been promoted to a majority, he having previously been a captain in the Sixth Cavalry, and at the time of his death held the position of Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the District of Texas. The order promoting him, and ordering him to join his regiment in the Department of Missouri, was made out in the second week in July, and had not an officer in the War Department neglected to forward this order as promptly as he should, Colonel Abert would have probably been spared to the present time.

The colonel was the first of his family to take the fever, but recovered enough to nurse his little girl, who was next attacked. In the midst of the child's sickness, Mrs. Abert sickened and died. Colonel Abert was subsequently again attacked by the fever, which terminated fatally on the 25th of August, and he was laid by the side of her whom in life he had loved so dearly. The colonel's children—a little girl and boy—were thus, in a brief space of time, deprived of both parents, and were, moreover, stripped of all they possessed by fiendish nurses, who robbed and abandoned them almost before the breath had left their father's body.

Colonel Abert was a thorough officer and a Christian gentleman, and had won for himself the love and esteem of all who knew him. The crushing effect of this sudden blow upon the colonel's family, and especially upon his aged mother, whose pride he was, cannot easily be estimated. They do not, however, mourn for him without hope, for what seems so dark is joy to the departed, for Colonel Abert lived and died a Christian, and has now entered upon a Christian's rest.

The officers of the Sixth Cavalry have sent us for publication the following account of their action on being notified of Colonel Abert's death:

At a meeting, held at Austin, Texas, of the officers of the Sixth U. S. Cavalry present at that post, on the receipt of the sad intelligence of the death, at Galveston, of our friend and comrade, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Abert, U. S. Army, late Captain Sixth U. S. Cavalry, and Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the District of Texas, who, after surviving all the perils of a long and active military service, perished at his post, in a time of peace, a victim to pestilence, the following action was taken:

*Resolved*, First, That, inasmuch as it has pleased Almighty God to take from us our friend and brother; while in the most reverential spirit we acquiesce in the decrees of Divine Providence, we deplore and mourn the loss of one who was endeared to us all, by the ties of personal affection and friendship, and who, in his young and brilliant career, exhibited a distinguished example to his regiment, with which he had been identified since its organization, and to the service that he adorned, and with which his name has been so long associated, from the illustrious services rendered by his family to their country.

*Second*, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for our deceased comrade for thirty days.

*Third*, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, properly engrossed, be sent to the family of the late Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Abert, and, also, that a copy be sent to all the officers of the Sixth U. S. Cavalry, who are not at this date, present at Austin, Texas.

*Fourth*, That, as a mark of respect and testimonial of affection to

our deceased comrade, the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, and the *Washington Chronicle*.

(Signed,) JAMES OAKES,  
Colonel Sixth U. S. Cavalry, and Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.,  
President.

(Signed,) W. A. RAPPERTY,  
First Lieutenant, and Adjutant Sixth Cavalry, Secretary.  
SEPTEMBER 14, 1867.

#### CAPTAIN J. W. SPANGLER.

At a meeting, at Austin, Texas, of the officers of the Sixth U. S. Cavalry, held in consequence of the death at New Orleans, La., of yellow fever, of their friend and comrade, Captain J. W. Spangler, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Morris, Major Sixth Cavalry, being called to the chair, appointed a committee of three officers, to prepare some suitable expression of the grief with which the lamentable death of Captain Spangler has filled the hearts of all his brother officers—the result of which action was the presentation to the meeting, and the unanimous adoption of the following resolutions:

Inasmuch as, in his infinite wisdom, our Heavenly Father has seen fit to again smite our already stricken regiment with another example of his awful power, in the removal from our midst of our late and dearly-beloved comrade, Captain John W. Spangler, who, while on duty at his post, fell a victim to pestilence—therefore,

*Resolved*, First, That, while in this our affliction we humbly submit ourselves to the will of God, we cannot but repine over the loss of our late comrade and brother, whose untimely death we mourn.

*Second*, That, in this sad visitation, we have lost one whose many and straightforward character, whose genial and generous nature, had endeared him to us all; and that, in the death of Captain Spangler, we have lost a cherished friend and thorough gentleman, and the Army, especially his own corps, in which he was so widely known, and to which he had dedicated twelve years of a useful life, has been deprived of one of its most faithful and efficient officers; who, after escaping all the perils to which he was exposed in his long and gallant field service against his country's enemies, was stricken down by the hand of God in time of peace.

*Third*, That, without wishing to obtrude our own sorrow across the sacred threshold of domestic grief, we venture to tender the expression of our heartfelt sympathy to his afflicted family, and especially to his widow, in this her bereavement of one so conspicuous for his domestic virtues.

*Fourth*, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for our deceased comrade for thirty days.

*Fifth*, That a copy of these proceedings, properly engrossed, be forwarded to the family of the deceased; and, also, that a copy be sent to all officers of the Sixth Cavalry not now present in Austin.

*Sixth*, That, as a tribute of affectionate respect for the memory of our deceased comrade, these proceedings be published in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, *Austin Republican*, *Washington Chronicle*, and *Philadelphia Press*.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, September 20, 1867.

#### BREVET MAJOR VALENTINE H. STONE.

AMONG the many brave officers who have fallen a victim to "the pestilence" in the South during the last few weeks there are none whose death will be more regretted by their companions in arms than Brevet Major Valentine H. Stone, Captain Fifth Artillery, who died at the Dry Tortugas, of yellow fever, September 25th.

Major Stone entered the Volunteer service in April, 1861, as a private in Lew. Wallace's regiment of Indiana Volunteers, but he soon after received an appointment in the Regular Army as a First Lieutenant in the Fifth Regiment of Artillery, his commission bearing date of May 14, 1861. He was assigned to McKnight's Battery M. of his regiment, and served with it during the Peninsular campaign. For gallant services as a commander of a detached section of his battery, in one of the "seven days' engagements," he was brevetted a captain.

He served with the Army of the Potomac (excepting about a year that he was on detached duty) during the war, and for gallantry while in command of Battery C of his regiment at the Rebel assault upon Fort Steadman he received his brevet as a major.

In April last he received his promotion as captain of Company L, Fifth Artillery, and at the time of his death he was commanding Fort Jefferson, Florida.

Major Stone's noble disposition, genial nature, and generous heart necessarily made him popular with his associates, while his education and zealous desire "to perform well his part" made him a capable officer.

He was a Royal Arch Mason, and was buried at Key West with Masonic honors.

This brief notice of the untimely death of this promising officer would be still more incomplete should we not mention the sad fact that but a few day's prior to Major Stone's death his lovely wife fell a victim to the fatal disease which carried him off.

Mrs. Stone's gentle, lady-like, and winning manners made her a favorite with all whose good fortune it was to know her, and her death is as universally regretted as that of her brave husband.

#### NEW BOOKS

THE "Brown Papers," and "Mrs. Brown's Visit to the Paris Exposition," which are published by George Routledge & Sons, of New York, are from the pen of Arthur Sketchley, whose productions in the London *Fun* attracted so much attention by reason of their sprightliness and rollicking humor. Mr. Sketchley expects to deliver lectures in this country this Winter, and will, we hope, meet with as much success in so doing as he has in the humorous papers he has written under the nom de plume of "Mrs. Brown."

HURD & HOUGHTON have published "Bleak House" as one of their Globe Edition of Dickens. The illustrations of this work, by Darley and Gilbert, are very good, and the only cheap thing about the edition is the price at which it is sold. The typographical execution of these works is very fine, and the edition merits the success with which it is meeting.

MANUAL OF PHYSICAL EXERCISES. William Wood. Harper & Brothers, New York.

Of late years the American people have turned their attention more to physical education, and young men and women are beginning to evince the benefits of pleasurable exercises in the open air. People are gradually coming to the belief that it is quite as necessary to educate their bodies as their minds if the *mens sana in sano corpore* is to be obtained. Mr. Wood has for many years been engaged as an instructor in gymnastics and athletic exercises, and is well qualified to speak with authority on the subjects he treats. The chapter on training should be carefully read by all those who find that their occupation tends to make

them corpulent, or who do not enjoy that physical vigor which they desire. It is in the power of every man, by judicious exercise, to greatly improve his general health, although very many persons cannot submit to the severities of a regular course of training. As the condition of the digestive organs has, in a large number of cases, a direct influence on our enjoyment of life, it behoves us all to look well to our physical health. The experience of Professor William Stair, the linguist, is quoted by Mr. Wood to show that persons of sedentary and literary pursuits can, by a system of abstinence and gentle physical exercise, restore their bodies to a normal state of health without seriously interfering with their ordinary pursuits.

TICKNOR & FIELDS publish "Barnaby Rudge" and "Hard Times" as one of their diamond editions of Dickens' works.

HARPER & BROTHERS have added "Caste," by the author of "Mr. Arié," and "The Curate's Discipline," by Mrs. Elioart, to their library of select novels.

#### ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS ISSUED FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 5, 1867.

*Monday, September 30th.*

LEAVE of absence from October 3d, until October 30, 1867, is hereby granted Brevet Colonel Edward Wright, Paymaster.

By direction of the Secretary of War, a General Court-martial is appointed to meet at West Point, New York, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 4th day of October, 1867, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Cadet W. P. Clark, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Clark, U. S. Army (retired); Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Poland, Second U. S. Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. Mordecai, Ordnance Department; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Kensee, Fifth U. S. Artillery; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. N. Benjamin, Second U. S. Artillery; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Michie, Corps of Engineers; Brevet Major E. G. Bush, Tenth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major L. Lorain, Third U. S. Artillery; Brevet Major James McMillan, Second U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major W. Sinclair, Third U. S. Artillery, Judge Advocate of the Court. No other officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service. The Court will sit without regard to hours.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Charles M. Clarke, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 118, August 28, 1867, from Headquarters Fourth Military District, is hereby extended thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Permission to delay joining his regiment until the subsidence of the yellow fever permits his doing so with safety, is hereby granted Captain Clarence E. Bennett, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry.

Post Chaplain Charles Cole, is hereby assigned to duty at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, and will report in person, without delay, to the commanding officer accordingly.

The leave of absence granted Captain C. M. Lord, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 139, August 27, 1867, from Headquarters Third Military District, is hereby extended thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

As soon as the recruits ordered by Special Orders No. 455, September 28, 1867, from this office, to be sent to organizations serving in the Department of the Missouri, have been forwarded, the Superintendent General Recruiting Service, will prepare a detachment of twenty-four recruits from those which are or may from time to time become disposable at the depots, and forward it, under proper charge, to Richmond, Virginia, for assignment to Battery F, Fifth U. S. Artillery; said recruits to be not less than five feet seven inches in height. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Brevet Brigadier-General I. W. Forsyth, Major Tenth U. S. Cavalry, is hereby relieved from duty as Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the Fifth Military District, and will report in person to the Commanding General Department of the Missouri, for duty.

Brevet Major-General William Hoffman, Colonel Third U. S. Infantry, will, with the headquarters of his regiment, upon the completion of his duties as a member of the General Court-martial, convened by Special Orders No. 426, August 27, 1867, from this office, proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and take post therewith. He will report his arrival by letter to the Commanding General, Department of the Missouri, for orders. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major Clarence Mauck, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 118, August 28, 1867, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby extended thirty days.

By direction of the Secretary of War, a Board of officers, to consist of Brevet Major-General R. C. Buchanan, Colonel First U. S. Infantry; Brevet Colonel Charles Sutherland, Assistant Medical Purveyor; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel DeWitt Clinton, Judge Advocate, Recorder, will assemble in this city on the 6th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of re-investigating the claim of Jacob Dunton against the Medical Department.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Ketchum, Captain One Hundred and Twenty-eighth U. S. Colored Troops, is hereby mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States, by reason of the muster out of his command and his services being no longer required, he having been retained in service after the muster out of his regiment by special authority from this office. He will receive no final payments until he has satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the Government.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major William R. Bourne, Captain Twentieth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, is hereby mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States, to date January 19, 1867, on account of his services being no longer required. This order will not carry traveling allowances. He will receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the Government.

By direction of the Secretary of War, First Lieutenant Isaiah S. Taylor, Fifteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, is hereby mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States, on account of his services being no longer required. He will receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the Government.

*Tuesday, October 1st.*

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant L. H. Orleman, Tenth U. S. Cavalry.

By direction of the President, so much of Special Orders No. 19, January 15, 1867, from this office, as relieved Major J. N. Caldwell, U. S. Army (retired), from Concord, New Hampshire, is hereby amended so as to direct him, upon being relieved, to proceed to his home, Carthage, Ohio.

The leave of absence granted Captain H. B. Noble, Eighth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 276, May 29, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended sixty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Captain E. D. Harding, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, will at once repair to New York City, and report for re-examination to Brevet Major-General Cooke, President of the Retiring Board, convened by Special Orders No. 449, September 21, 1867, from this office.

The leave of absence, on surgeon's certificate of disability, granted First Lieutenant W. C. Beach, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 136, September 19, 1867, from Headquarters Fourth Military District, is hereby extended ten days.

Brevet Major A. Webster, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, will report for duty at the Headquarters of the Army in this city.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the leave of absence, on account of sickness, granted Brevet Major-General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General, in Special Orders No. 263, May 22, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended six months, with permission to remain abroad.

The permission to delay reporting for duty with his regiment granted Second Lieutenant Hampton S. Cottell, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 423, August 23, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended until the subsidence of the yellow fever will admit of his doing so with safety.

Permission to delay proceeding to join his regiment for ninety days is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Evans, Third U. S. Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant O. H. Howard, Fifth U. S. Artillery, will report to the Commanding-General Third Military District, with a view to his assignment to duty in the Freedmen's Bureau.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Frank A. Page, Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), in Special Orders No. 441, September 12, 1867, from this office, is hereby further extended five days.

By direction of the President, so much of Special Orders No. 422, paragraph 10, from this office, dated August 22, 1867, as musters out of service Captain Edgar C. Beman, (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Volunteers, to date October 1, 1867, is hereby revoked, and he will report for duty, without delay, to Major General O. O. Howard, Commissioner of Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

The extension of leave of absence heretofore granted Brevet Major Frank R. Chase, First Lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, to October 15th, is hereby further extended until the 31st instant.

The discharge of Sergeant-Major F. E. Parsons, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, dated April 23, 1866, is hereby amended so as to date from May 24, 1866, the date upon which he accepted his commission as Second Lieutenant Thirty-first U. S. Infantry.

*Wednesday, October 2d.*

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect when another officer joins his company for duty, is hereby granted Captain A. G. Tassin, Twelfth U. S. Infantry.

Owing to the expense and difficulty in supplying the Superintendents of National Cemeteries their ration in kind, it will be commuted at forty cents per day.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Frank C. Morehead, Fifth U. S. Cavalry.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Captain J. P. Farley, Ordnance Department, is hereby relieved from duty at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, and will report to the Chief of Ordnance for orders.

The extension of leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Gansevoort, Fifth U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 173, September 17, 1867, from Headquarters Third Military District, is hereby further extended ten days.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Orders No. 54, June 20, 1867, from Headquarters Eighth U. S. Infantry, as assigned Second Lieutenant Charles M. Baily, of that regiment, to Company E, is hereby confirmed.

The permission to delay joining his battery granted Second Lieutenant G. P. Cotton, First U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 431, August 31, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended until by the disappearance of the yellow fever he can safely join his battery.

In addition to the recruits ordered to organizations in the Department of the Missouri, by Special Orders No. 445, Sept. 28, 1867, S. O., from this office, the Superintendent General Recruiting Service will prepare a detachment of one hundred recruits from those which are, or may from time to time become disposable at the depots, and forward it, under proper charge, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where it will be turned over to the officers designated by the Department Commander to receive it, for assignment to Companies C, D, E, and F, Sixth U. S. Infantry. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

As soon as existing orders for forwarding recruits to regiments have been complied with, the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, will prepare detachments of convenient size of recruits which are or may from time to time become disposable at that post, and forward them successively, under

proper charge, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where they will be turned over to the officers designated by the Department Commander to receive them, for assignment to the Third U. S. Cavalry. Two hundred and forty recruits are required. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Colonel E. S. Parker, aide-de-camp to the General-in-chief, will report to the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury for temporary special duty, upon the completion of which he will rejoin his proper station.

So much of Special Orders, No. 438, September 9, 1867, from this office, as directed the assignment of Brevet Colonel A. R. Eddy, Quartermaster, to duty at Fort Yuma, California, to superintend and have the immediate charge of the affairs of the Quartermaster's Department in Arizona, etc., is hereby revoked. Brevet Colonel A. R. Eddy, Quartermaster, is hereby assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster Department of the Columbia, relieving Brevet Brigadier-General E. B. Babbitt, U. S. Army (retired).

By direction of the President, Brevet Brigadier-General E. B. Babbitt, U. S. Army (retired), on being relieved from duty as Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Columbia, will report to Brevet Major-General Allen, Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Pacific, for such duty as he can perform, provided his services are required.

*Thursday, October 3d.*

Brevet Major Van Buren Hubbard, Assistant Surgeon, will remain at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, on his present duties, until further orders.

The telegraphic order of October 2, 1867, from this office, granting Second Lieutenant Eugene D. Dimmick, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, permission to delay joining his regiment until the subsidence of the yellow fever, is hereby confirmed.

Brevet Captain Edward Field, Fourth U. S. Artillery, will report to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. P. Miller, Fourth U. S. Artillery, commanding Fort Foote, Maryland, for the purpose of making out and correcting his accounts as Post Treasurer while he was on duty at that post. On the completion of this duty, he will report in accordance with Special Orders, No. 177, September 9, 1867, from Headquarters General Recruiting Service, New York City.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major-General E. R. S. Canby is hereby relieved from duty as a member of the Board of Officers, convened in this city, by Special Orders, No. 400, August 7, 1867, from this office, for the purpose of examining the various patterns of knapsacks and accoutrements that may be presented to it.

By direction of the President, Brevet Colonel Thomas Hendrickson, U. S. Army (retired), is hereby detailed for duty as a member of the Board of Officers, convened in this city, by Special Orders, No. 400, August 7, 1867, from this office, for the purpose of examining the various patterns of knapsacks and accoutrements that may be presented to it.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Colonel John Mendenhall, Fourth U. S. Artillery, is hereby detailed for duty as a member of the Board of Officers, convened in this city, by Special Orders, No. 400, August 7, 1867, from this office, for the purpose of examining the various patterns of knapsacks and accoutrements that may be presented to it.

*Friday, October 4th.*

The telegraphic order of the 3d instant, from this office, granting Major J. H. McArthur, U. S. Army (retired), permission to delay ten days in complying with Paragraph 7 of Special Orders, No. 452, September 25, 1867, from this office, directing him to report in person, without delay, to the commanding general, Second Military District, for duty, is hereby confirmed.

By direction of the President, First Lieutenant William G. Fitch, U. S. Army (retired), will report in person, without delay, to the commanding general, Second Military District, for duty.

The telegraphic order of the 2d instant, from this office, directing Brevet Major C. B. McLellan, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, to report at once to the commanding officer, Newport Barracks, Kentucky, as a witness in the case of G. W. Brown, a deserter, is hereby confirmed.

The telegraphic order of August 31, 1867, from Headquarters Armies of the United States, authorizing Major-General Sheridan to take with him Brevet Colonel George A. Forsyth, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, and Private Henry Brown, Company G, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, is hereby confirmed.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. R. Rathbone (now Brevet Colonel), Twelfth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders, No. 342, July 6, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended six months.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for ninety days is hereby granted Brevet Major-General A. Doubleday, Lieutenant-Colonel Seventeenth U. S. Infantry.

Brevet Colonel S. B. Hayman, Tenth U. S. Infantry, is hereby authorized to delay six months in reporting for duty with the Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, upon his promotion as lieutenant-colonel of that regiment.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Thomas V. Deary, First U. S. Artillery, at the expiration of which he will proceed, without delay, to join his company, should he in the meantime be assigned to a company by the commanding officer of his regiment.

On the receipt of this order, Post Chaplain George P. Van Wyck will proceed to Fort Harker, Kansas, and report for duty to the commanding officer of that post.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Captain R. Sweatman, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders, No. 133, September 16, 1867, from Headquarters Fourth Military District, is hereby extended ten days.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James A. Bates, Forty-third U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment in the Department of the Lakes.

*Saturday, October 5th.*

Leave of absence for two months, to take effect from October 16, 1867, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant J. E. Griffiths, Corps of Engineers.

By direction of the Secretary of War, under the provi-

sions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1865, from this office, his services being no longer needed, Captain Thomas G. Whyte (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel), Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States. He will receive no final payments, until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant Henry Bacon, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect October 3, 1867, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

By direction of the Secretary of War, under the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1865, from this office, his services being no longer needed, Captain J. C. Grierson (Brevet Major), Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to take effect November 1, 1867. He will receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

Second Lieutenant A. W. Preston, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, will proceed to Mississippi for the purpose of settling his accounts in connection with the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. Upon the completion of this duty he will join his regiment without delay.

By direction of the President, so much of Paragraph 7 of Special Orders No. 452, September 25, 1867, from this office, as ordered Major Charles D. Jordan, U. S. Army (retired), to report in person, without delay, to the commanding general Second Military District, for duty, is hereby revoked.

Second Lieutenant William A. Thompson, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, will report in person, without delay, to the commanding officer, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, to await the departure of the first detachment of recruits for his regiment.

First Lieutenant A. E. Bates, Second U. S. Cavalry, will report by letter to Brevet Major-General Butterfield, Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, to assist in conducting recruits to the Plains in the month of October.

#### THE XV.-INCH GUN AT SHOEBOURNESS.

On Wednesday Captain Lord Frederick Kerr, R. N., vice-president of the Ordnance Select Committee; with Colonel Freeling, R. E., and Colonel Shaw, R. A., members of the same useful body; Major Hayman, R. A., secretary; Captain Noble, R. A., associate member; and Quartermaster Behenna, R. A., commissary of stores, proceeded to Shoeburyness for the purpose of witnessing experiments with the Rodman 15-inch American gun. There were also on the ground Colonel Fisher, R. A., acting commandant of the School of Gunnery; Colonel Gordon, O. B., R. A., Major Curtis, R. A., brigade major; Captain Alderson, R. A., assistant superintendent of experiments; Lieutenant Drysdale, R. A., adjutant at Shoeburyness; and the majority of the officers of the Royal Artillery who are now going through the course of gunnery instruction. It will be remembered that the Rodman gun had, some time since, failed to penetrate, with 60 lbs. of American powder, at a range of seventy yards, the target No. 29, which consists of an 8-inch plate face with the Warrior backing. It was, therefore, determined to give the gun every chance which, under the most favorable circumstances conceivable, it could have in actual warfare. Consequently it was placed at a distance of seventy yards from the target, was loaded with 100 lbs. of American No. 7 cannon powder—equal to 83½ lbs. of English cannon powder—and with a spherical shot, weighing 452½ lbs., with a diameter of 14.887 inches, which left little more than one-tenth of an inch for windage—very little for such a gun. The size of this monster weapon may be guessed from the fact that the powder-bag forming the cartridge was 13½ inches in diameter by 21½ inches in length, while the gun itself weighs 19½ tons. The sergeant-major in charge of the working party having laid the gun, Captain Alderson corrected its level with the utmost care, giving it an elevation of—which is somewhat of a bullet—nine minutes depression. The gun was pointed directly at the target at an angle of 90 deg., and at half-past eleven it was fired, when not only the firing party, but the whole of the men engaged upon the batteries of the sea front were ordered into cover. The roar made the earth tremble, but in and through the tumult caused by the escape of the gas there was clearly perceptible a sharp impact which showed that the shot had hit something. In a few seconds everybody was at the face of the target, which was penetrated not only through the eight inches of iron, but through the heavy teak backing, and through the iron skin. In fact, it smashed and utterly ruined the corner of the target on which it struck. Every round shot on striking has a tendency to form a core at the point at which it first meets the plate. The core formed by this shot was found about sixty yards in rear of the target and in a direct line with the hole. Two masses of the plate, each weighing about six hundredweight, were respectively forced twenty or thirty yards behind, and smaller pieces lay in a shower on the ground. Four balks of teak were more or less destroyed: a piece of the inner skin, the size of an ordinary tea-tray, was carried away, and one strut of timber behind was demolished utterly, while three others had suffered somewhat. It was in fact such a hole as no efforts of a crew on board ship could effectively stop; but it must be said that this shot had departed a few inches from its direction, had consequently hit on the edge of an old indent which the gun had made with 60 lbs. of powder, and that in so far it was not a fair trial of gun against target. Indeed such a trial is with No. 29 target now impossible, for it has been battered so much with big shot and bigger shell that there is hardly a space of ten inches square which does not bear the mark of heavy artillery. Taking all the weight of the shot which has been fired for experimental purposes at this one target, the total exceeds 200,000 lbs. The mass is therefore hardly so formidable in resistance as it was once. There remained really only one point on the target, which gave anything like a fair representation of its original form. On this point the gun

was laid. It had been feared that the American powder would have run out, and it was consequently determined that the exact ascertained equivalent of English powder should be used for the second round. But at the last moment the remainder of American powder was found sufficient, and the gun was again loaded with No. 7. The shot weighed 451½ lbs.—or 2 lbs. less than the other. Yet it had a greater diameter—the measurement being 14.895 against 14.887. The result of this shot was still more disastrous than that of the first. Its striking velocity was 1,535 feet per second against 1,520 feet in the case of No. 1. It struck the plate in the best place, punched a clean hole through it, smashed in passing through the hole, drove the ribs of the inner skin at right angles to the skin and propelled the piece of the 8-inch plate which it punched out some 20 yards to the right whither it had glanced off some heavy bars of pig-iron a little in the rear of the target. This piece of plate proved on examination to be one of the best specimens yet found. It was compact. The lamination was clearly seen it is true; but the welding had not separated. The mark of the shot's impact was as visible on the piece of plate as the splash of an Enfield bullet on a Wimbledon target, and the shot had torn the piece clean out by sheer force. Yet there was but very little rocking observable in the target, behind which there was a good deal of wreck. But, however great the force of this shot may seem, it should not be forgotten that the range was one at which ships would very rarely, and a fort with a ship never, engage. The allowed minimum range for a ship against a ship is 200 yards, for fort against a ship 500 yards. Yesterday's firing was at 70 yards. Spherical shot lose their velocity very rapidly, and it may therefore be said that at 500 yards the effect of 450 lbs. shot, with 100 lbs. of powder from a Rodman gun would not equal the effect of the same shot at 70 yards, with 60 lbs. of powder. The latter we know has failed to penetrate the 8-inch target; the public and artillerists can make themselves easy about the former, because it is a practically impossible case.

The second event on the programme was to ascertain the effect of the 9-inch rifled muzzle-loading gun of 12 tons, when fired obliquely at the 8-inch target. It is known that this gun, with 43 lbs. of powder and Palliser shot will not entirely pierce this target, even when fired direct at 70 yards. But some of the shot fired at an angle of 60 degs. have produced effects approximately so near to the direct effect, that it was determined to try the effect at an angle of 65 degs., that is to say at an angle of 25 degs. with the right face of the target. The shot had a head of one diameter; and Captain Alderson laid the gun very carefully indeed. The result was that the shot, weighing 248 lbs., struck exactly on the bull's-eye marked, buried itself in, and pierced the 8-inch plate, but did not penetrate, though the point lodged in the teak backing, while the ribs of the inner skin were not injured. It was somewhat of an improvement upon the shot fired at 60 degs., but hardly so great an improvement as was expected. It was therefore determined to reduce the angle to 70 degs., or 20 degs. with the face of the target, which is nearly as much as the guns of either ship or fort could be used with effect. To do this, however, it was necessary that the gun should be shifted, and it is not the work of a minute or two to shift a 12-ton gun even a few yards. So scientific operations were suspended for a couple of hours, at the end of which Captain Alderson laid the gun, and it was fired with the 43-lb. charge, and the 248-lb. shot against the best morsel of the target remaining. It penetrated the plate and nearly the whole of the backing, cracked two ribs of the inner skin and, in a word, produced nearly as much damage as the same gun, charge, and range had produced direct. There is, in fact, no observable difference between the result at 70 and 90 degrees; for as soon as the Palliser shot strikes at the angle of 70 degrees, it has a tendency to right itself and proceed directly through the plate. But it is a curious fact that at 70 yards the Palliser shot has nothing like the power of penetration which it possesses at 200 yards. Major Palliser's theory is that the shot has not had time in traversing 70 yards to attain its entire spin, and the members of the select committee appear to concur with his view. But be the explanation what it may, the curious fact remains that the Palliser shot is more effective at a longer than a shorter range—within certain limits of course.

In the first round the Rodman gun, in its recoil, carried away and broke the return of the 8-inch breeching-rope; in the second all remained secure. After the rounds some curiosity was manifest to compare the iron of American shot—cast in Boston from Pennsylvania ore—with that of Major Palliser's chilled shot and with the wrought iron of the plate. The grain of the American cast-iron—which some think has a little wrought iron run in with it—is much darker and more fibrous than that of any iron of similar quality in England. As compared with the silvery fracture of the Palliser shot, it is less pleasant to the eye, and, as it seems, of less specific gravity. And it has the further peculiarity that it remains comparatively cool, even at the point of impact, while the piece of plate which it punches out is far too hot to be touched by the fingers. Something may, perhaps, be learned by further investigations into the nature of the ore and of the manufacture of his American cast iron.—*Standard*.

#### THE ENLISTMENT OF MINORS.

A CONFLICT has arisen between the Courts in Virginia and the military authorities there, the latter having, as it is stated, refused to obey a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge Meredith, at Richmond, on the petition of a soldier, who sought to be discharged from the army on the ground that he was a minor when he enlisted.

The question as to the right of a minor to his discharge in such a case is no new one here. It has been before our courts repeatedly, the last time in the case of John Riley before Judge Blatchford, in the District Court of the United States, whose exhaustive opinion on the question we published in full last week.

All our courts, State as well as Federal, before whom the question has been brought, have agreed in their determination of it. They have all held that the courts, whether Federal or State, have nothing to do with the question of the discharge of soldiers from the Army because they were

minors, but that Congress has committed all these cases to the determination of the Secretary of War.

Our courts have also decided that the Federal courts, alone have jurisdiction to issue the writ of *habeas corpus*, where the petitioner is held under the authority of the laws of the United States; and under these decisions it would seem that Judge Meredith ought to have dismissed his writ when it appeared that the petitioner was a soldier of the United States army, or declined to issue it in the first place if that fact appeared in his petition. But as he did issue it and took such proceedings as to provoke this refusal to obey it, we must think that these decisions were not brought to his notice, or that he came to a different conclusion from that held by our courts, though this seems to be the only natural conclusion from the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Ableman vs. Booth.

But why should the military authorities have refused to obey the writ? The Supreme Court quite clearly indicated in the Booth case that it was the duty of the United States official to obey the writ, so far as to make a return to it, setting forth the authority under which the petitioner was held, whereupon it becomes, they say, the duty of the State court to proceed no farther in the matter. It would seem as if this course might have been pursued in this instance, and if pursued, that the same result would have been reached with perhaps less opportunity for complaint than has been afforded in the present case.

Perhaps, however, it is as well for the Judges of the State courts, especially in the Southern States, to learn to be a little more chary about using their writs of *habeas corpus*, etc. They should understand that to issue such a writ in a case that will only result in a refusal to obey it, must tend to weaken the force of the writ in other cases in which no such result ought to be looked for. And this question has been so often discussed that it is not too much to ask of them everywhere to take notice that they cannot discharge soldiers of the United States. Questions between the United States and those who have enlisted in its armies belong to the courts of the United States to determine; and the Secretary of War is the only power that can discharge from the service any young man who swore that he was of age in order to enlist, and is now ready to swear that he was not of age in order to obtain his discharge.—*N. Y. Times*.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE *Stonewall* arrived at Barbadoes on September 19th, nine days from Hampton Roads.

ADVICES have been received from the U. S. steamer *Monocacy* (Captain Carter, Lieutenant-Commander McFarland), as late as August 5th. Officers and crew all well. She was lying at Whampoa, but was soon to return to Hong Kong. The *Monocacy* returned in July from Borneo, where she had gone to look after the American Consul, whose house had been burned. The Consul and his family were brought back to Hong Kong, and expected to return to the United States.

The *Wampanoag*, sister ship to the *Madawaska*, is expected to sail from the New York Navy Yard on her trial trip in a few days. As the engines of this vessel were designed by the Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering and are intended to compete with those of the *Madawaska*, designed by Captain Ericsson, and of the *Chattanooga*, built and designed by Merrick & Son, the result of the trial is looked forward with much interest. The question of geared and direct-acting engines is also involved in this trial. The fairest way to make the comparison would be to send the three vessels to sea together, at the same time so as to subject them all to the same testing.

The naval apprentice ship *Sabine*, Commander R. B. Lowry, is expected to arrive at New York this week. She recently made a cruise from New London, Conn., to Annapolis, Md., for the purpose of allowing the Examining Board at the Naval Academy to select one of her apprentices for appointment as cadet midshipman. When the *Sabine* was at Annapolis in last July twenty of her apprentices were examined, nine of whom passed, and were appointed to the Academy. As the law provides that ten naval apprentices shall be appointed each year, the Secretary of the Navy ordered the *Sabine* to report at Annapolis in September, so that the eleven rejected candidates might be re-examined, and one of them chosen. The successful candidate should certainly strive to do himself credit, inasmuch as a 32-gun frigate was directed to make a cruise of over four hundred miles to give him an opportunity of entering the Naval Academy. The *Sabine* will remain anchored off the Battery, New York, for a few days, in order to give parents, who desire to do so, an opportunity of enlisting their boys as naval apprentices.

CAPTAIN Napoleon Collins, who commanded the U. S. steamer *Sacramento*, informs the Navy Department from Cocanada, Godavary District, Presidency of Madras, August 6, 1867, that "since the 23d of June the crew have been comfortably quartered on a hulk, anchored in the bay, and supplied with a good quantity of provisions. The public funds, books, and vouchers, two twelve-pounder howitzers, two anchors, the chronometers, considerable clothing, and various other articles, have been recovered. The ship, which lies about eighteen miles to the southward of this port, having been under water for some time, it is scarcely probable that anything more can be saved till October next, when the prevailing winds will be northeast, and directly opposite to the monsoon, and blowing with this change, I am informed, the water about the wreck will become more shallow, smooth, and clear. There is now a high surf running, and the water is very turbid from the freshets of the Godavary river. As it is probable that much of the machinery and other contents of the vessel may be saved when this change takes place, unless a violent southeast storm should occur in the meantime. I have directed Lieutenant-Commander P. C. Johnson and Chief Engineer William B. Brooks to remain here for that purpose. The chartered ship *General Caulfield* is expected to arrive at this port hourly, and will probably be ready in all respects to sail within ten days, when she will leave this, with the officers and crew, for New York."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## BRITISH SOLDIERS AT MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

*To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:*

SIR: I availed myself of the opportunity, during a short leave of absence, of personally inspecting, at Montreal and Quebec, the British soldier as compared with the American soldier, in his clothing, food, method of preparing the same; hospital and hospital comforts; barrack quarters, etc. At Montreal most of the troops had but recently arrived, and much allowance was therefore made for the seeming want of cleanliness both in the mess kitchens and quarters occupied by the men. I particularly inspected the quarters occupied by the Seventy-eighth Highlanders. The British soldier, from his length of enlistment, is better set up, better disciplined, and better drilled than the American soldier; and his clothing, arms (breach-loaders), and accoutrements are of the very best quality; and from the care observed in fitting the clothing to the figure of the man, the Highlander of the Seventy-eighth is one of the finest specimens of a soldier that I have ever seen, and worthy of imitation. At Montreal the barracks for the men are of brick; but I did not find them in the order that would pass inspection in our service, and the basement kitchens were poor in the extreme. There is no mess-room allowed a company. Each mess, consisting of twenty-four men, repair to the barrack-room at meal time, and there the breakfast, dinner, and supper is served. Sleeping, eating, cleaning muskets and accoutrements, and blacking boots in the same room does not conduce either to its cleanliness, health, or comfort. The ration of the British soldier, on the Canadian frontier, consists of one pound of meat and a pound of bread per day, with a pint of coffee in the morning and a pint of tea in the evening. This is all the Government provides, and if the mess want soup or vegetable tables for dinner, the extra expense comes out of the soldiers' pay. There are no company savings, or small rations, left over with the Commissary, as in our service, to be purchased at the end of the month by the Government, and the money value applied to the purchase of comforts for the soldier. Notwithstanding this strict adherence to the allowance of food, the men looked in fine condition, hearty and well, and I heard no grumbling or complaints from the men about the shortness of the ration of either bread or meat, or the want of vegetable diet.

Two cooks are detailed by the roster from each company, and their services continue for a fortnight. One is designated the first cook, and the other assistant cook. This lasts for one week, when the assistant becomes first cook, and the first cook the assistant. In this way every man, except the non-commissioned officers, takes his turn in the kitchen, and learns this part of a British soldier's duty. There are two dish washers, or scullions—detailed in the barrack sleeping room, and where the meals are served—for the care of the tables, plates, knives, and forks. The meat ration is prepared by placing twenty-four pounds (twenty-four rations) the day's allowance for twenty-four men, in a twine net, numbered, that each may know its own, and several of these nets are placed in a large iron caldron and the meat thoroughly boiled. On soup days vegetables are added in proper proportions. When the meat is perfectly cooked, each net is drawn from the caldron, and the contents divided as nearly as possible into twenty-four equal parts, each man receiving his proportion, and on soup days his bowl of soup—this, with his bread, constitutes his dinner. For breakfast he has bread and coffee, with any meat that may be left from his pound of the previous day, and for supper, bread and tea, always recollecting that his pound of bread is to suffice for his three meals.

I found the single iron bunk in universal use at the Canadian garrisons; the objectionable practice of compelling men to sleep together in one bed not being tolerated. The quartering of men in our Army in this respect is lamentably defective. The whole system of sleeping men with us is wrong, producing discomforts, inconvenience and vice. Our soldiers are made to sleep together in bunks, sometimes one tier above another, thereby depriving each occupant of the proper number of cubic feet of air (1,200 feet) so necessary for the preservation of health and life. What can possibly be more offensive to a tidy soldier than being obliged to sleep with an uncleanly bedfellow?

The bedding of the British soldier is abundant in quantity and of good quality, but the bed sacks generally are deficient in cleanliness.

At Quebec the quarters of the men were much inferior to those at Montreal, being in casemates, and very much out of repair. Barrack rooms, kitchens and laundress quarters were poor in the extreme, and wanting in police. The rooms were damp and unwholesome in appearance, and I was informed by the surgeon in charge that the men suffer in consequence. The same regulations obtained at Quebec as at Montreal in reference to messing the men and their other accommodations.

The quarters for the officers at both stations were fair—nothing extra—and they would be considered rather below mediocrity at our artillery stations in the harbor of New York, or on the seaboard generally.

The hospital at Quebec is a separate stone building inside the work, and was found in very fine order, and with the patients well cared for in every particular. Hospital bedding, kitchen and utensils, closets, bath-rooms, etc., serviceable, cleanly, and in excellent order. The dispensary was well supplied with instruments and medicines, and with some of the leading patent medicines of the day. There were no epidemic or contagious diseases of any kind in the hospitals, most of the wards having a few cases in each, such as are incident to garrison life in a city. The hospitals at Montreal and Quebec, in all their appointments, and the care had for the comfort of their occupants, compared favorably with those of our service.

I was particularly fortunate in obtaining admission to the arsenal building inside the work at Quebec. This favor is not often accorded to a stranger; never unless accompanied by an officer of the garrison. There were 60,000 stand of arms in the building; 45,000 on exhibition in the arm-racks, and the balance boxed and ready for shipment. All those in view were in beautiful order, and most tastefully arranged. As their rifle-muskets are not

convertible into breech-loaders in consequence of the several parts not being made with the same exactness, they are shortly to be shipped to England, and their places supplied with the most approved breech-loading weapons.

From a careful examination of the British soldier, as compared with the American, I was led to the following conclusions:

1st. From his term of service being more than three times that of ours, there is ample time to have him well set up and thoroughly drilled before he takes his place in his company and regiment for duty, and is in consequence more military in appearance than the generality of our American soldiers. \* \* \* \* \* The system of drill is perfect. Thoroughly instructed drill-sergeants, with a fugleman, have the squads, and nothing can exceed the care bestowed by the instructors in bringing their men to perfection. There are also well-constructed drill-houses, sufficiently large to drill a company with comfort, and, protected as they are from the weather, there is no interference to the progress of the incipient soldier.

2d. His dress is more showy, fits him with exactness, and he feels the soldier when in uniform. There is no miserable, slovenly flannel blouse in the British service to disfigure the person of the soldier, and engender habits of untidiness.

3d. That when the British soldier is dressed in uniform, he is well dressed; when on fatigue duty, he has an appropriate dress for the duty, which is used only during the fatigue hours, to be replaced with his handsome uniform as soon as the particular labor is performed.

4th. In the matter of food, and the methods of preparing it, the American soldier is far better off than the British. The former has more food, and it is far more invitingly prepared and served than for the latter, and, with the addition of a comfortable mess-room and table furniture.

I have seldom seen, even at our remote frontier stations, more comforts in these particulars than I witnessed at the garrisons of Montreal and Quebec. There is as much difference between the kitchens and barrack-rooms described and those of our troops in the harbor of New York, as there is between the accommodations at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and those to be obtained at a third or fourth-rate hotel in your city.

5th. The sleeping appointments of the British soldier are better than with us, inasmuch as each man has his own separate bunk; but this again is marred to a great extent by the multiplicity of uses to which his sleeping-room is applied.

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The great works at Quebec were garrisoned by one company, with only three sentinels on duty at a time; the balance of the troops were encamped on the opposite side of the river, engaged in learning the duties of camp life, and in the construction of earthen field works. W.

## SUGGESTIONS TO OFFICERS AND CONGRESS.

*To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:*

SIR: We are all hoping that Congress will act this winter on Army matters. The writer would suggest a piece of justice to a class of men who are the mainstay of an Army. Many a fair officer exists, who would make a poor orderly sergeant. It is useless for me to say anything about their duties. Let their pay be thirty dollars per month, and assimilate the ordnance sergeants' pay. The first sergeant is the backbone of a company, and we want inducements for the best men to "run" for it.

Let that Article on "Disobedience of Orders" be overhauled, and made definite. Many fine minds and good soldiers hold that an order not to leave garrison, for any purpose, without permission, holds the man to punishment under that Article of War. Others contend that the breach of a current order is no more than a breach of any standing order, and that, in order that the breach of it should fall under the Ninth Article, the order must be a specifically limited one, or of such a nature that the man can be driven into mutinous conduct by persisting in disobeying it. I have found that it is useless to discuss this. No decisions, however high they may be will ever settle it, till Congress has remodelled the article, and stated in exact terms what it means.

Another peculiarity in this article is, that no two consecutive authorities agree on the meaning of the words "superior officer." It is now determined for us, that this cannot mean non-commissioned officer. No fault can be found in this translation of the law. For it is a well-recognized principle of translation that any doubt in the wording of a law, should fall on the side of humanity. No—upon reflection, that is badly stated; it is a crude way that loose thinkers have of stating it. True humanity might exact a rigid construction of the wording would, and does in the field. There, for an inferior to strike a superior while in the discharge of his duty, in front of an enemy, would insure instant death to the striker. But in garrison, household troops, I suppose it is convenient to sometimes translate it otherwise. If there is any doubt in the construing of a law, nobody will assume to construe it in the harsh sense—nobody has the right to do so. A corporal is ordered to take a man to the guardhouse by the first sergeant. The man seizes a gun from the gun-rack, but before he can use it he is knocked down by a club in the hands of the corporal, and afterward dies from the blow. The corporal is not screened by the Article of War, but by the plea of self-defense; by a civil law altogether. The man, if he runs the corporal through, and the corporal does not die, has not violated the Ninth Article of War, he is only guilty of conduct prejudicial etc. The article only tends to deter from violence to his "superior officer" which may mean the immediate commander, or any commissioned officer, or may be only the General-in-Chief, and depends for its translation so much on the new incumbent who takes the translation on himself, that I believe neither non-commissioned, nor commissioned officer looks upon the article as having any protecting influence at all. May be it has, but I have heard of so few hung or shot for its violation, that I doubt it. We generally try to take care of ourselves. Those who wrote this act, no doubt meant something by it, and practised on it, feeling the necessity

of what it meant. With them it had, and still has, in most countries, a dignified, terrible meaning. With us it has given rise to the by-word, "Death, or such other punishment." Let Congress abolish the whole article, and write out just what it means to protect its agents in, and what agents are worth protecting by such an article, what are not, and how far protection will be granted. At present any policeman is better protected by civil law, than any military superior by military law. The policeman can use his weapons more freely for his defense, or for purposes of coercion.

Some other points that should be determined by law, as to free the matter from the chances of a mistranslation:

*First.* A man is guilty of disrespect to a court while on his trial. Many contend that the court cannot punish him at once, and direct a commanding officer to carry the punishment into effect. They contend that new charges have to be preferred for the contempt, and have him tried on these. It is needless to point out how much justice the man would get on any one of said charges, by itself, in case he chose to persevere in the contempt, or to say when the court would end. A court should have the power to administer just such punishment, and call on the nearest commander of troops to execute it, as would bring the recusant to his senses in the smallest portion of time possible. Plenty of men would stand bread and water for two weeks for the sake of continued insult, if they thought they had a court and commanding officer who held these loose notions on prison discipline. This "Prison Discipline" brings me to case *Second*:

A prisoner refuses to work. Some hold that you have no right to force him to do so—that you should retry him for the refusal—and thus you might continue trying, and writing up paper condemnations forever, and in the mean time the prisoner would have it all his own way. Luckily for the Army, the phrase "prison discipline" comes to our aid. Where we get it, I don't know, but we all are forced to act on it. Is there no authority bold enough to write an order that will meet the case, limiting and directing the means to be used in such cases? Or if no authority but Congress exists, will it not do something to assert the dignity and serious intent of its own acts?

*Third.* Can a sentinel shoot a man trying to desert from him—or for other cause—without being hung therefor by the State laws? There is no telling the amount of ammunition in the Army, probably wasted, by a belief of Army officers that a sentinel can. Most sentinels think they cannot, and it is said that the authorities of New York hung a soldier for this, lang syne, to show the General Government that it should not impose its laws on New York territory. Wisconsin came very near doing the same in 1855 on an officer, and further, took other prisoners, deserters, from him, and turned them loose. But the State being a new one, and maybe with less dignity to support, or more probably a common-sense judge having jurisdiction, a *nolle prosequi* was entered after the officer had been to great expense. I know that during the war we, the General Government agents, claimed great powers, and very bold things were written on the subject; but can we do it now by law? and is the whole General Government ready to protect us in the discharge of our duty? or is it at all our duty to shoot? or are the loads in our guns a waste, except for target practice, when the old guard marches off? If we are right, will the General Government use all its force to the point of civil war to relieve the soldier who has done his duty from the hands of the State authorities?

Another matter of the very gravest importance to the Army: The officers are few and far between who hold that any notice can be taken of a previous offence of the same kind by a court when the prisoner has been punished for it—that is, that repetition of the same offence cannot be specified against him, and allowed to affect the degree of punishment under the last offence. Every civil judge exercises this right, but courts-martial generally deny it. I can only account for this on the ground that they do not well distinguish between the moments when they are acting as judges and when as jurors.

As a juror, a member certainly has no right to allow his mind to be affected as to the guilt of the *actual* offence by the facts of proofs of previous offence, but as a judge it is a member's duty to consider what punishment will prevent the recurrence of the offence.

This is so well recognized in British military law that punishments are marked out to limit sentences for first and second repetitions of drunkenness in one year.

Some of our courts have a peculiar way of declaring non-consideration of previous offence, and at the same time accommodating the measure of punishment to the perversity of the individual. They mulct a first offender just as they do an old one, and then recommend that a certain portion be remitted to the young one on account of his youth, beauty, and inexperience. The fine should at once be set for the youth, and for the other it should read: "The Court is thus severe in view of this being the third, or other, repetition of the same offence within the year." If this is not the law, the sooner it is made law the better. The Parliament of England has not considered this matter below its notice. Congress need not. The writer remembers the case of a man who spent 115 out of 140 consecutive days in the guardhouse, awaiting trial, or under sentence of garrison courts for drunkenness, absence without leave, and neglect of duty. On the next occasion these facts were asserted in the specification, and it was brought before a General Court. Something occurred, luckily, that prevented the proceedings ever being published, for the Court, I believe, would not consider the repetitions, though evidence was taken on them. The good was accomplished, however. The man thought he could be punished proportionately; he straightened up, and became a good soldier. There is a case in point before me now—a man who in six months has been in the hands of the civil authorities, or in the guardhouse, all the time, being punished for such offences as absence without leave, neglect of duty, drunkenness, etc.; he has not done three days' consecutive duty in the last six months. Charges of conduct prejudicial were preferred against him, and these facts specified upon some new dereliction. The charges would not be entertained by the General. I do not assert that this was wrong, but certainly it is wrong to make an off-

cer and his company custodians of a constitutional loafer, and subjecting the Government, in its military bureau, to take care of men entirely perverted, and at the same time taking all power of correction in consonance with a cure out of the agents' hands. Punishing such a man by garrison courts is degenerating correction into a mere revengeful, persecuting annoyance, and is looked upon as such by the man punished.

RONREVOC.

## INFORMATION WANTED ABOUT THE GUERRIERE.

*To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.*

SIR: The "sovereign people" want to know something about the performance of the *Guerriere* on her late passage to Rio. This class of vessels being an entire novelty, together opposed to all previous notions of men-of-war, we want to know how they perform under sail and under steam, and under sail and steam combined. We want to know whether Admiral Davis found any opportunity to test the speed, under all circumstances of fine fair winds and smooth seas. We want to know whether they roll excessively, as predicted by some of the naval experts, or whether, by reason of their great sharpness, they are very wet in a seaway.

We know that the late Assistant Secretary, Mr. Fox, not bound down hand and foot by antediluvian notions, expected great speed from these vessels, both under sail and steam. Have these expectations been realized? If they are not good cruising vessels—good to catch modern-built clippers propelled by steam and sails, and good to remain at sea at least four months without coaling, or watering, or provisioning, then they are worse than useless.

That they must consume much fuel when doing their best is inevitable from the immense motive power, and it seems hardly possible that they should not be fast when that power is fully developed. On the other hand, they cannot but be fast under canvas, if they are rightly rigged. We do not offer any speculations on this subject, but we ask for facts.

Admiral Davis may have been governed by orders to limit his consumption of coal generally to a speed of ten knots, but he cannot have received orders never to test the speed by a spurt of a few hours, and he must have had at least a day or two when he could try the *Guerriere* under canvas. We know that a little clipper steamer, less than half the size of the *Guerriere*, can sail and drag a four-bladed screw at the rate of over sixteen knots. We want to know how fast the *Guerriere* goes, with all the advantages of size, the best canvas, and all the elements of success.

## ONE OF THE SOVEREIGNS.

## RECORD OF CIVILIAN APPOINTMENTS.

*To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.*

SIR: Some time since, you were kind enough to insert in your journal, and endorse my views of getting up a military history of civil appointments. I have commenced this work, and am encouraged by officers of rank in my undertaking. I am desirous to finish it as soon as possible, and would ask all officers concerned to forward their records, without delay, to the care of your office. Some are disinclined through want of exertion, to furnish promptly the required data. This might be pardoned if they alone were concerned, but as I propose to arrange my book by corps and regiments, a pride in having their regiment or corps appear well, might stimulate them. I can only conceive of an officer declining to send his record, from one of two reasons, either, first, his record he thinks so good that it is not necessary to publish it to the world, or else, secondly, he has none. I do not propose to spend my time collecting the data in the case of any officer who has refused to send it, but will simply state, that he refused to send his record, and leave his regiment, or corps to judge, as to which of the above reasons apply to his case. I hope every officer will promptly transmit the necessary information. Please insert this in your journal, as it will save time, and my writing a number of letters.

"G."

The following officers of the Tenth U. S. Infantry are stationed at Fort Abercrombie, D. T.: Brevet Brigadier-General M. H. Sidell, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Hall, Captain Company F; Brevet Major Edwin E. Sellers, commanding Company D, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence of Post; Brevet Major W. H. Gardner, Assistant Surgeon, Post Surgeon; Captain J. L. Smyth, commanding Company I; First Lieutenant W. H. King, Company I; First Lieutenant C. M. Edwards, Company D; Second Lieutenant C. S. Burbank, commanding mounted force, and Post Adjutant; Second Lieutenant Cranstoun, Company D.

A MILITARY Commission was ordered to be convened at Holly Springs, Mississippi, at ten o'clock A. M., on the 20th ult., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of citizens Thomas Eason and W. S. Williams, and such other prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Commission: Brevet Major John Power, Captain Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major E. S. Ewing, First Lieutenant Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant W. W. Parry, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Nathaniel Wolfe, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, Judge Advocate.

A BOARD of officers was ordered to assemble at New York City on the 11th day of October, 1867, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of J. Warren Hendricks, late Private Thirty-third New York Volunteers; C. H. Proudfit, late Private One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York Volunteers; Marvin Burroughs, late Private One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York Volunteers, and Private Timothy Shalby, Company D, First Artillery, applicants for the position of Superintendents of National Cemeteries. Detail for the board: Brevet Brigadier-General L. Vogdes, Colonel First Artillery; Brevet Colonel Guy V. Henry, Captain First Artillery; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Counselman, First Lieutenant First Artillery.

## THE CASE OF COLONEL SWEENEY.

BREVET Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Major 16th U. S. Infantry, has been tried before a General Court-martial, which convened at Augusta, Ga., charged with "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The first specification to the first charge set forth that Colonel Sweeney "being in command of the post of Augusta, Ga., and having quarters in Academy Barracks did, being an unmarried officer, have a woman whose name is unknown come to his quarters at about the hour of 7 o'clock P. M., May 28th, 1867, and did allow her to remain with himself all night in his private quarters, with the door locked, until about 8 o'clock A. M., May 29th, 1867—this to the shame of his fellow officers and their families and to the scandal of the garrison." The second and third specifications under this charge allege the commission of similar offenses. The fourth specification avers that Colonel Sweeney, being in the uniform of the Army of the United States, did behave himself in such a manner in the public streets of Georgia as to violate all rules of common decency. The fifth specification alleges that Colonel Sweeney wrongfully appropriated a certain sum of money and a pistol which were taken from a citizen held as a prisoner.

The specifications under the second charge set forth that Colonel Sweeney unlawfully issued and caused to be carried into execution an order taking by force of arms from the sheriff of Burke Co., Ga., certain trunks and packages, held by him under civil process, according to the laws of the State.

To which charges and specifications the accused pleaded:

To the first and second specifications of the first charge in bar of trial; because these specifications are "vague and indefinite"—"said vagueness and indefiniteness consisting in this, that the female alleged to have been in his quarters at the time stated in said specifications is not named or indicated by any description or designation;" which pleas were sustained by the court, and the first and second specifications of the first charge were rejected.

To the third specification of the first charge in bar of trial; first, because this specification is "vague and indefinite," for the reasons as stated in the plea to the first and second specifications; and second, because it "alleges no fact, which if true could sustain the charge under which it is preferred, or indeed would contain any offence known to the Articles of War;" which plea was sustained by the court, and the specification rejected.

To the fourth specification of the first charge in bar of trial; because the language of the specification does not charge any offence which would sustain the charge under which it is brought; the offence sought to be charged deriving its criminality not merely from the publicity of the place, but from the fact of the presence of persons to be offended by the act. The specification does not allege the presence of any such persons; which plea was sustained by the court and the specification rejected.

To the fifth specification of the first charge, "Not Guilty."

To the first charge, "Not Guilty."

To the second charge and specifications "Not Guilty."

The court found the accused

Of the fifth specification to the first charge, "Guilty, without honorable intent in taking the pistol and money."

Of the first charge, "Not Guilty, but guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

Of the first specification to the second charge, "Guilty."

Of the second specification to the second charge, "Guilty, except the words, 'and having given the following verbal instructions to the said corporal in charge of the guard, viz: 'You must take these trunks, if you have to do it by force of arms or words to that effect,''" and

Of the third specification to the second charge, "Guilty, except the words 'at Augusta, Ga.,' following the words, 'deliver the aforesaid articles.'"

Of the second charge, "Guilty."

The court therefore sentenced the accused "to be suspended from rank and pay for six months; to be confined to the limits of his post for the same period, and to be reprimanded in general orders."

General Pope, commanding the Third Military District, makes the following remarks in the case:

The proceedings, findings and sentence in the case of Brevet Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Major Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, are confirmed, and the sentence will be carried into execution.

The accused committed a grave military offence in sending soldiers beyond his military jurisdiction to execute his orders, which offence in this case was aggravated by the fact that the accused was intermeddling with civil affairs, with which he properly had nothing to do. The court also find the accused guilty of wrongfully appropriating the money and property of a citizen to his own use. An officer has no right to use the military power to assert or maintain his rights as to property, and when he employs that power in appropriating to his own use that which does not belong to him, he should justly fear a heavier punishment than has been inflicted in this case.

The court improperly rejected the first, second and fourth specifications to the first charge. This action indicates an indisposition on the part of the court to hold the accused responsible for a violation of the rules of common decency. The character of a woman who would remain with a man, not her husband, all night as alleged in the first and second specifications is not a matter of doubt, nor is the purpose of her visit; and the allegation that her name was unknown was a sufficient reason for it not being given. It is to be hoped that no person, except the officer who was in company with the accused at the time of the commission of the offence alleged in the fourth specification, witnessed the indecency charged, nor was it necessary to state that others witnessed it. The averment that the nuisance was committed in the streets of Augusta, Ga., was sufficient, and the accused should have been required to plead to the specification.

Colonel Sweeney was also tried before the same Court-martial, charged with "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman;" the facts set forth in the specification being the same as those in the specifications to the first charge in the previous case, with the exception of the name of the woman which is given. The court attached no criminality to the acts of which they found the accused guilty, and therefore acquitted him.

General Pope makes the following remarks in the case:

The findings and acquittal in the case of Brevet Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Major Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, are disapproved. It is the opinion of the reviewing authority that the evidence fully sustains the material averments contained in the first specification, and also that criminality does attach to the facts which the court finds proven. Unless courts-martial will attach criminality to such acts there will be found but little use for them in efforts to sustain a proper standard of gentlemanly conduct on the part of officers.

At the expiration of his sentence published in the first case in these orders Brevet Colonel Sweeney will resume his sword, and report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment.

FIRST Lieutenant O. P. Hendee, Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry, having reported at Headquarters Department of the East, in compliance with Special Orders No. 408, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, August 12, 1867, has been ordered to proceed to New York, and report to Brevet Major-General P. St. G. Cooke, President Retiring Board, convened under Special Orders No. 449, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, September 21, 1867.

## ARMY PERSONAL.

LEAVE of absence for forty days has been granted First Lieutenant T. M. Tolman, Sixth U. S. Cavalry.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days has been granted First Lieutenant Gregory Bennett, Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon R. M. Kirk, U. S. A., has been assigned, temporarily, to duty at the Post of Austin, Texas.

LEAVE of absence for sixty days has been granted First Lieutenant Charles P. Smith, Adjutant, Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, to date from October 8, 1867, has been granted Captain I. D. De Russey, First U. S. Infantry.

CAPTAIN John V. Dubois, Third U. S. Cavalry, has resigned his brevet commissions as captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel.

MAJOR James P. Roy, Sixth Infantry, has been relieved from duty as Acting Assistant Inspector-General at Headquarters Second Military District.

CAPTAIN William R. Shoemaker, Military Storekeeper of Ordnance, is announced as Chief Ordnance Officer of the District of New Mexico.

First Lieutenant J. C. Degress, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, has been ordered to report, in person, to the commanding officer District of Louisiana, for duty on his staff.

First Lieutenant James D. Vernay, Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from duty at Goliad, Texas, and ordered to report for duty to his company commander, at Fort Bliss, Texas.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Colonel John Hamilton, Major First Artillery, in Special Orders, No. 187, current series, from Headquarters Department of the East, has been extended seven days.

BREVET Major William M. Beebe, Jr., captain Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, having reported at Headquarters Department of Missouri, in compliance with Special Orders, has been announced as Acting Assistant Adjutant General of that Department.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon A. J. Mauran, U. S. Army, having reported at Headquarters District of Texas, in compliance with paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 136, Headquarters Fifth Military District, has been assigned to duty at the post of Galveston.

SECOND Lieutenant Harrison Holt, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, has been temporarily assigned to duty with Co. G, of that regiment, now on duty in New Orleans. Lieutenant Holt is ordered to report, in person, to Captain C. D. Beyer, Forty-first Infantry, commanding the company.

BREVET Colonel E. H. Ludington, Major and Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. A., having reported at Headquarters Second Military District, in compliance with Special Orders No. 431, Paragraph IV, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, of date August 31, 1867, is announced as Assistant Inspector-General of the District.

SECOND Lieutenant Nathaniel Burbank, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, temporarily relieved in Special Orders No. 117, current series, from duty at Headquarters Fifth Military District, and assigned to duty on the staff of the commanding officer of the District of Louisiana, has been ordered to resume his duties as Assistant Secretary of Civil Affairs of the Fifth Military District.

BREVET Major William G. Egerton, Twenty ninth U. S. Infantry, having reported at Headquarters Department of the East, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 442, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, September 13, 1867, has been ordered to proceed without delay to New York, and report to Brevet Major-General P. St. George Cooke, President Retiring Board, convened under Special Orders, No. 449, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, September 21, 1867.

The following-named officers have been detailed as members of the General Court-martial, instituted in Special Orders, No. 91, second series, 1866, from Headquarters Department of the East, and which is now in session at New York City (No. 18 State street): First Lieutenant Alanson E. Niles, Forty-second (Veteran) Infantry; First Lieutenant R. G. Shaw, First Artillery; First Lieutenant Charles M. Calahan, Third Artillery.

A BOARD of officers was ordered to assemble at Fort Preble, Portland, Maine, on the 11th day of October, 1867, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of Hugh M. Fogg, late Private First Maine Volunteers, applicant for the position of Superintendent of a National Cemetery. Detail for the board: Brevet Colonel H. G. Gibson, Major Third Artillery; Brevet Major George F. Barstow, First Lieutenant Third Artillery; First Lieutenant C. C. Aleshire, Third Artillery.

The following is a list of officers registered at Headquarters, Fifth Military District, from September 9, 1867, to September 29, 1867: F. D. Garret, Second Lieutenant Forty-third Infantry, in charge of recruits for Ninth Cavalry; F. R. Vincent, Second Lieutenant 9th Cavalry, en route to join regiment; H. E. Brown, Assistant-Surgeon, U. S. A., Attending Surgeon, Headquarters Fifth Military District; George Barrett, Jr., First Lieutenant Twenty-sixth Infantry, Headquarters District of Texas.

BREVET Major M. J. Kelly, Captain Fourth U. S. Cavalry, died at Fort Chadbourne, Texas, of typhoid fever, on the 13th of August. Major Kelly entered the service as a Second Lieutenant in May, 1861, and served almost constantly in the field in various capacities up to the time of his death. In the Spring of 1863, he was selected by General Rosecrans—then commanding the Army of the Cumberland—as Chief of Couriers in his army, in which position he was continued by General Thomas. As a reward for his gallantry in several battles, he was, on the recommendation of General Thomas, twice brevetted. Major Kelly's frankness and cheerful disposition won for him hosts of friends, who mourn over the early close of a life of so much promise.

## FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

The letters from the English correspondents with the Abyssinian Expedition are for the most part amusing rather than instructive. Occasionally, however, a traveller offers some information which appears to be the result of observation, as the following, which is sent to the London *Times* by Mr. H. DUTTON, who calls himself the only Englishman who has traversed in all its length, the road from Massowah direct to Debra Tabor, the capital of King THEODORE, a journey which he made so late as 1863. Supposing the disembarkation to take place in Annesley Bay (the site reported to have been fixed upon by the authorities), the troops will first have a plain ten miles broad to cross before the foot of the Taranta Mountains is reached. The march would be mostly over sands which swallow up during the greater part of the year the mountain torrent called Hadas. Water, however, can always be obtained by digging a few feet. This tract crossed, the mountain now begins to close in on each side, and you pass up a narrow defile without opening to right or left until the summit of the pass is reached. The mountains on either side are almost inaccessible, save to goats and barefooted Shohos, and they attain at the commencement of the route a height of at least one thousand feet. The breadth of this defile averages some twenty or thirty yards, but the bottom is so covered with angular rocks and boulders that an Army would be compelled to go in single file. Indeed the whole nature of the pass is such that five hundred well armed men could hold it against an army, the rocks and trees on the sides of the mountains forming an excellent ambush. As the territory, however, is only occupied with Shohos, who are not armed with guns and are not numerous, no obstacle would be found on this score. The summit of the pass is about eight thousand feet above the sea level, and fifteen hours would be required to reach it. The table land once reached, a descent through a region only less abrupt and rugged than the pass of the Taranta. This leads to a plain covered with thorny trees and rough, sharp-cornered boulders, which continues to the valley of the Maret, a stream easy to be crossed. Then come a series of gradual ascents, and not difficult descents until Adowa is reached, about one hundred and ten miles from the sea. After Adowa, some difficult passes occur, where we are told "pedestrians stand a better chance without shoes than with," and the army must go in single file. After fifty miles of these hills a plain is reached. Here, says the traveler, "the sun is hot;" it must be very hot to need especial mention in Abyssinia. In this valley the road leads along the bed of the Geoha, a mountain stream shallow and narrow, and then branches off direct to the Tecazze, over a rough country of slaty formation. The bed of the Tecazze is followed for fifty miles, the stream being crossed every two or three miles, in some three feet depth of water. Then come ninety miles of rugged mountain road over spurs from snow-covered hills. But the air is cool and braces the system up to its hard work. "The vast plain of Bellesa" succeeds this, "perfectly flat, but dotted here and there with high-topped rocks, remains of some original plateau. After thirty miles through this, an abrupt ascent, another plain, and a rough descent, "the Rocky Reb Valley," another rugged ascent, are successively to be overcome, and then the plain over which the mountain and city of Debra Tabor, the capital, preside, is reached. The main features of this route are its ruggedness, making the use of camels impossible, the narrowness of the path over the greater portion of it necessitating the Army's marching in single file, the salubrity of the climate, which is generally cool and agreeable, abundance of good, clear water, and "the magnificent scenery." The whole distance, allowing for sinuosities, is about four hundred miles, which the army could not do in less than forty days. From this description of one who has been over the route which, according to report, is the one selected for the approach to Abyssinia, it will be seen that the English have no small task before them. Forty days is a small allowance of time for even a small army to make so difficult an advance through an enemy's country, which is entirely unknown to the leaders except through such travellers' narratives as this.

*The United Service Gazette* is happy "to hear that at last some experiments are to be made as to the value of different lengths of barrel in great guns. We trust that at the same time the performance of quick powder in short barrels will be compared with that of slow powder in long ones."

*The Prussian Government* proposes to found a special school to teach the Army the use of the telegraph.

CAPTAIN C. D. BEYER, Forty-first Infantry, has been assigned, temporarily, to the command of Company G, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, on duty at Headquarters Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La.

## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1867.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in his two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, NEW YORK.

In directing a change in the address of a paper, care should be taken to give the previous address.

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Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels and troops, and of all military and naval events.

## THE RANK AND FILE.

FROM time immemorial, the soldier and the sailor have enjoyed a traditional privilege of which no one has been hardy or powerful enough to deprive them. This privilege is the time-honored and much-prized one of grumbling. It is not, when kept subordinate, as it usually is, to good discipline, an objectionable privilege; and, on the other hand, it is one which allows what would otherwise accumulate to a dangerous discontent to harmlessly evaporate. Take, if you like, from the sailor or soldier his tobacco, but not his talk; deprive him of his grog, but spare his grumble.

It so happens that there is sometimes a good deal of truth in the grumble, and it so happens that our own military service has been so much disturbed of late years, and even revolutionized, that it would be only natural if there should be found some just grounds of complaint on the part of enlisted men with regard to the requirements of service and the comforts furnished to the troops. We may safely admit that, at the present time, there is likely to be more cause for such complaints than in ordinary times, and that it will do no hurt to bear this in mind. So much, very little reflection will show. First, the gigantic war from which we have issued has shattered old traditions, old methods, old customs, old habits of campaigning, just as it has overthrown old weapons and materials of war. Again, the casualties of six years have given us almost absolutely a new Army in place of the old one. What with deaths, retirements, appointments and promotions on the one hand, and new regiments and new enlistments on the other, the Army as it is in 1867 is entirely different from the Army as it was in 1861. Then, again, there are many new stations and garrisons, new forts building, and new labor required of troops. And, in brief, such is the change in the troops on the one hand, and in the duties required of troops in new positions on the other, that it would not be strange if unusual care were necessary for the health, comfort and well-being of troops. In its very nature, any difficulty of the kind just alluded to must be temporary, and will vanish with time. In the meanwhile, however, it is none the less vexatious to those whom it affects. Thus we arrive at the general conclusion that, while good soldiers will bear the ills they have, seeing that at so unusual an epoch the service cannot be what it used to be, nor what it will be when it has settled again into regularity and method, so good officers will do their utmost to bring about this regularity and old-time method and comfort, and alleviate temporary annoyances, as far as possible, by personal exertions.

We know that frequently officers themselves admit the evils complained of, labor to overcome them, and yet find themselves unable to do so for the present. One correspondent suggests, in this matter, that line officers take upon themselves quite seriously and earnestly the duty in question, and that a system of free and general correspondence among those line officers especially who are in command of companies and posts, would tend to circulate experience with regard to the welfare and comfort of troops under extraordinary circumstances. He also suggests an en-

deavor to obtain the establishment of boards of practical line officers, who have by experience, and by length and variety of service, become experts in these matters. With regard to the first proposition, we can have no doubt, as it is obviously the best method of disseminating such fruits of experience as will be useful in supplementing what the customs of the service and the general or special orders do not embrace in their scope. We have also opened the columns of the JOURNAL to such interchange of opinions and experiences, when expressed in no carping, captious and fault-finding spirit, but simply with an eye to the honor and the well-being of the service, free from personal aims. With regard to the proposed board of line officers, we have printed it as one suggestion on a subject which admits of many, and which deserves much thought.

The leading general subjects to which the attention of officers should be directed in this matter are the rations, clothing, quarters, furniture, hospital comforts, fatigue duty, and the pay of the men under their command. That final decision on most or all of these subjects is usually in other hands than theirs, makes it none the less advisable that their influence should be thrown in such a way as to make the decision right. And, moreover, there are always means of ameliorating matters which may seem to be governed by strict and inexorable rules. With regard to the rations, it is certain that they are more than sufficient, both in quantity and quality, so far as the theory goes, and provided there is no trouble in drawing them. The large amount of company savings which can easily be accumulated proves how generous a provision is made by Government. The ration of the American soldier would be luxury to a European peasant, and even to most classes of European mechanics. But, for all that, in the present state of the military organization, the actual ration does not always come up to the theoretical ration; and what with transportation, and variations of climate, and exposures, or with thievish contractors or incompetency of purchasers or inspectors here and there, there is sometimes cause of complaint. In nothing will a soldier find so much cause of criticism as in his food; and that very naturally, as it is an affair of three times a day, and is the source of his physical strength and necessary to his enjoyment. We have more than once recorded instances in which the serving out of bad bread and bad meat has been traced out to result in discontent which matured to desertions. On frontier posts, where transportation is now both a long and dangerous affair, some evils regarding rations require great energy to remedy them. But, at the close of the war, the ration difficulty was, we are inclined to think, greater than now.

With regard to the company fund, nothing is clearer than that it should be carefully and rigidly devoted chiefly to the physical comfort of the men. One correspondent complains that, after the company officers have disbursed the fund, "the account has to undergo a close examination, and to be audited by an officer who is not connected with the men, and who is so bound by office rules and orders that many expenditures must be reported by him to be unauthorized." We wish that experience did not show that some such revisory proceeding were needful; we wish that it were perfectly sure that every company officer would have both care and sound judgment enough to do exactly right with the company fund. But, since such is not universally the fact, we are convinced that the auditing of the account is designed for the good of the men. The true remedy would be to dispense with such rules as impede the company officers, so as to give them more latitude.

The matter of clothing is one which, it would seem, should have long ago been settled, but which comes up for periodical discussion. Now it is the hat, now the shoes, now the overcoat, which is complained of. In the matter of comfort, the clothing of the Army, provided it be got seasonably and so forth, is pretty well cared for; and, nevertheless, there was some force in the veteran's appeal "to General GRANT," for light clothes to parade and drill in with the thermometer at 80° or 90° in the shade. The pay of the troops is also, as now arranged, sufficient; but the irregularity in the appearance of the paymaster is a great evil. This is a subject in which officers, to be sure, are as much interested as the men, and which they would gladly revise, had they the power. The frontier difficulties account, of course, for a part of these irreg-

ularities. But delays in paying the troops have cost, probably, hundreds of thousands of dollars to the States and the General Government, during the last six years. The number of desertions (requiring new expenses of bounty and outfit for fresh recruits) due to the delay in pay has always been very great. Men—especially the ignorant and the ill-tempered—take the ground that Government violates its implied contract in delaying their pay, and consider themselves at liberty. In the Volunteer Army regiments sometimes went ten, twelve, or fourteen months without their monthly pay. The general opinion of officers, at present, appears to be that it would be a great benefit to the service if the men could be paid weekly.

The subject of barracks and mess-room furniture is one we have already discussed in the JOURNAL, pointing out the discrepancies, in this respect, between our own and various European services. One recent correspondent raises the inquiry whether the old practice of dividing barracks into rooms for squads of from ten to twenty men each, is not better in every way than turning a whole company into a large room. Soldiers have their likings and dislikings like other men. They want to associate with those who sympathize with them, and who, from nativity, mode of life, or character, are most agreeable to them, and so it is generally conceded that whenever it is not impracticable, each soldier should have a separate bunk, at least. But, whatever be the practical details of the management of troops, it is clear that those officers who pay most attention to the welfare of their men, will be rewarded by having the best companies. Especially is this true in our Army, where there is a higher average grade of intelligence than in almost any other in the world, and where it is specially true that "bayonets think." Courage in the field and kindness in quarters—where care is conjoined with the other qualities becoming an officer—are both calculated to gain the respect of the men. The former quality, however, will be more difficult to show, apparently, for the lack of opportunity at present, than the latter. Experience shows that the strictest discipline and the bravery of an officer are in harmony with the dispensing of exact justice to all the men of his command, and with the devotion of his life to making the service dear, pleasant, and ennobling to them.

THE military community in New Orleans has suffered much more terribly from the fatal disease which has played such havoc in Galveston than the public are aware. Jefferson Barracks, which are located a short distance out of the city, had in former years escaped the worst ravages of yellow fever; but this season the ill-fated garrison there has been fairly swept away by the awful scourge. It is painful to think that the barracks might this year have been saved the calamity which has fallen so heavily on them, had not three companies been ordered thither from the city after the disease had actually become epidemic. The result was that the concentration of these infected men encouraged the spread of the pestilence until, finally, the whole garrison was flooded with it.

The military community in the city, however, had no chance of escape. The fever became epidemic in New Orleans on the 10th of August, since which day, up to the first of October, the deaths from it alone averaged sixty a day among the citizens, while among the military population the deaths, up to the same time, had reached the appalling figure of about one fifth, and perhaps more, of the whole number. And the epidemic still rages.

At Sedgwick Barracks the two companies of the First Infantry (A and B) have lost twenty men; and seven companies of the First, stationed at Jackson Barracks, have buried not less than one hundred men in the short space of a month. The last week in September twenty-two men were buried inside of forty-eight hours, and part of the time the loss averaged a man per hour. Of a command of seven companies of the First Infantry, and Battery K, First Artillery, at Jackson Barracks, there are but *three officers and sixty-four men for duty*, and the sick report, at last accounts, was increasing at that. Many of the men who go into the garrison after some duty, apparently quite well, are in an hour or two carried out on a cot to the hospital. Two hundred and eighty men were in hospital and under treatment on the first of October. At first the treatment of the disease did not seem to be understood, and not a single case re-

covered till nurses were sent down from the city. Captain SPANGLER and Lieutenant RASSANDER, Sixth Cavalry, and Lieutenant WALLACE ARNOLD (son of General LEWIS G. ARNOLD), and Lieutenant HUBBELL (son of Congressman HUBBELL, of Ohio), of the First Infantry, Lieutenant WING, Fourth Cavalry, and Lieutenant CHARLES H. INGRAHAM, Forty-first Infantry, are among the victims of the disease. Mrs. SPANGLER died a few days after the Captain. Generals BECKWITH, WHEATON and GRAHAM (Captain First Artillery) were down with the fever on the first of October, but were doing well. Lieutenant-Colonel WOOD, Brevet Colonel NELSON, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel STURGEON, Brevet Majors MARSTON, SMITH and BATES, and Lieutenants CALLINAN, ARMSTRONG, TISDALE and BRANAGAN, First Infantry, and Drs. CLEMENTS and WHITE, U. S. Army, were at the same time suffering from the disease. Also Lieutenant ABBOTT, Sixth Cavalry, Lieutenant DRISCOLL, First Artillery, and Captain BEYER, Forty-first Infantry. Every officer of the First Infantry, present with the regiment, with the single exception of Lieutenant W. E. DOUGHERTY, have had, or are now suffering from the disease. At Headquarters Fifth Military District, there have been sixteen cases and four deaths. A correspondent, writing under date of September 29th, says: "Yesterday I went through the hospital, and the sight was fearful. Many of the patients had to be tied down to their beds. Some were in a state of semi-sanity, and others sane enough to but implore death to relieve them of their sufferings. One man, in his delirium, sprang from his bed and wandered about the ward, eluding the vigilance of the nurses till he poisoned himself by drinking a solution of strichnine which he found somewhere. The Hotel de Dieu, and Charity Hospital, in the city, are both full, and the Howard Association have, beside, under treatment in various parts of the city, 15,000 patients. I would give the details, but, positively, have not time."

It is complained by a correspondent of an English Army journal that "it daily becomes more and more difficult to understand by what rules promotion is regulated" in the British Army. He declares that it is idle to suppose for one moment that long service or merit is a key to promotion. He hints, however, that money is likely to unlock the treasure. To show how unjustly the business is managed, he gives the name of a subaltern of Hussars of but ten years' service, and not one year's war service, who was promoted, without purchase, over the heads of several subalterns by many years his seniors, and who had passed through several campaigns. It would seem that there is really good cause of complaint, for the facts stated are gathered from the official gazette of promotions.

It is plainly a dictate of justice that preference should be given to returned soldiers in the appointments of clerks in the Government offices, character and qualifications, of course, being equal. General GRANT has, accordingly, with his usual wisdom, directed that hereafter, in all the Bureaus of the War Department, preference be given, first, to soldiers who were wounded in service; second, to soldiers honorably discharged; and, third, to civilians having families. That is, single gentlemen who have never been soldiers are to be discharged first. This order of selection might well be adopted in all Government offices, both National and State; and it commends itself to business men as well in the hiring of clerks.

AMERICANS and American officers travelling in Europe are greatly indebted to the American banking house of Messrs. NORTON & Co., in Paris, for an attempt to introduce a change in the system of keeping travellers' accounts, so that drafts may be made in intelligible English instead of the mysterious French financial phraseology which often puzzles even those who boast a reasonable acquaintance with the Gallie vernacular. The necessity of some such change has been made especially apparent this present year of the great Exposition, when so many untravelled Americans have crowded the bankers' offices in Paris, and puzzled helplessly over the unintelligible array of words and figures which detailed their financial transactions with their home exchequer. The English checks of Messrs. NORTON & Co. are rapidly becom-

ing known in continental banking houses, and are quite as intelligible as the French, to the German banking houses, more especially.

THE corner-stone of a monument to be erected in the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Hampton Creek, near Fortress Monroe, was laid on the 3d inst. Imposing Masonic ceremonies were conducted in the presence of many spectators. The troops on the ground consisted of Companies A and E, Twenty-first United States Infantry, and two companies of the Fifth United States Artillery. A large fund for the erection of the monument has been contributed through the liberality of private individuals. The board having the matter in charge consists of Colonel A. A. BLUNT, U. S. A., president; Colonel JAMES S. CURRY, C. S. V., treasurer, and JAMES MARSHALL, chaplain and secretary.

THE Shovel Rock Fort, or as it will be called in future, the Breakwater Fort, in the harbor of Plymouth England, is to be one of the iron-clad fortifications of England. It will be 150 feet east and west, by 120 feet north and south. The casemates will be above 45 feet leaving an open space in the centre of about 50 by 30 feet. The battery will mount 18 guns which will be equidistant from each other, and point in all directions. The face of the battery is to be 11 feet high, with a rake, like a ship's side, of 18 inches. It will consist of three layers of 5-inch wrought-iron plates bolted against perpendicular wrought-iron ribs 3 feet apart. Three feet behind these there will be at intervals cylinders of wrought iron, filled with concrete. They will measure 7 by 3 feet, and will be placed with the broadside to the ribs. The roof of the casemates will be arches of brick covered with concrete 6 feet thick and faced with seysel asphalte to keep the casements dry. The foundation of the fort was completed to highwater level three years ago. The lower part consists of granite blocks and concrete faced with granite. The inner portion is filled in with concrete brought up to the top in one solid mass.

THE Prussian iron-clad frigate *Kronprinz*, which has been built by Messrs. SAMUDA BROTHERS, in London, has had her trial at the measured mile. The average of six runs gave a speed of 14.374 knots an hour. The immersed midship section, at the time of trial was 1,025 square feet; draught 23 feet 9 inches, which is the deepest intended draught; power of engines developed, 4,800; the water was rough and the wind blew very fresh. The vessel is 286 feet long, 50 feet beam, and 36 feet 6 inches deep; measures 3,404 tons and displaces 5,600 tons. The armor is 5 inches thick, and the armament will consist of 14 9-ton rifled steel guns on the main deck, and two on the upper deck.

THE mule train of the Abyssinian expedition will consist of six animals to each gun, two for transport of the gun and carriage, three for twenty rounds of ammunition, and one to carry twenty charged rockets. These guns which are to be used in the mountains, have been baptized the "Lilliput battery" as an appropriate nickname. They have been tried at Shoeburyness at four degrees of elevation and sent a seven pound shot two thousand yards, with six ounces of powder. Further trials are to be had with a fourteen pound shell and two ounces of powder for the purpose of testing their efficiency as mortars. One thousand rounds of ammunition are sent with each gun.

BREVET Colonel W. H. WALCOTT, U. S. A., on the 29th of September, while travelling in the cars on the Union Pacific Railroad, at one shot with a Springfield, killed two antelopes, hitting them both in the neck. This is vouched for by those who were present, as the train was stopped, and the antelopes secured. We wish some of our troops operating against the Indians would make many such shots.

THE Secretary of State has received a telegram of the 4th instant, dated at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, from General ROSENTHAL, the Commissioner of the United States appointed to take formal possession of the territory ceded by Russia. The party were to leave for Alaska on the 5th, and all were reported well.

THE following officers have passed their examination before the Cavalry Board in session at Washington, D. C., since last report: Captain George W. Yates, Seventh regiment; Second Lieutenants A. F. Bayard and Dominick Lynch, Jr., Fourth regiment; Frank C. Morehead, Fifth regiment; A. E. Smith, Seventh regiment; A. W. Preston, Eighth regiment; Tilson C. Barden, Ninth regiment, and L. H. Orleman, Tenth regiment.

THE new post established near the site of old Camp Warner, Oregon, will be called Camp Warner.

## "REGULAR" IN PARIS.

35 Rue Boissy d'ANGLAS, August, 1867.

**DEAR CHARLIE:** There are some things in Paris that surprise even an American, coming as he does from a land presenting in its broad expanse an almost infinite variety of customs and manners. Let me group together a few observations that I have made, and, selecting the points of interest most salient in this world by itself, tell you how they look to me before the habit of seeing them daily has made them so familiar that I shall forget to notice them. If my letter seems rambling, attribute it to the variety of subjects treated, and the want of space necessary to make a natural and graceful transition from one to the other.

## THE SOLDIERS

Are the first in order of rank, and I will tell you frankly that they disappointed me. The first time I saw them in a body they were moving in quick time to the music of a bugle. I say "moving," not marching, for apparently no two men had the same step, nor have I ever seen, in a single instance, the French soldiers keeping time or step. Our General H— is over here, and I have talked with him and others who have witnessed the grand reviews, and they all agree in stating that these soldiers have a sublime indifference to marching in the cadence step. This, of course, gives them a very disorderly appearance. They make rapid progress, it is true, but such marching. You see a hurried movement of feet with not the slightest pretension to an upright position of the body, or a military bearing. Now, I do not say that these are essentials, nor am I pleading for one system over another, but simply telling you what I see for your information. In all the famous pictures of their most recent campaigns you observe the same disorderly want-of-shoulder-to-shoulder appearance that seems to be their characteristic. This may be, nay, undoubtedly, in the result of a system calculated to give the man an individuality that certainly makes the French soldier, as a unit, superior in some respects to the English, Austrian, American, and Italian; and this very individuality is the thing that most nations, whether intentionally or not, labor to destroy. It is true that you find grenadiers, wearing huge bearskin caps, on guard in and around the palaces, who present nearly the perfection of military bearing and training, and the Life Guards of the Empress, too, are very fine-looking; but all these are picked men, so I was told, and selected from troops enlisted to serve in the capital, and are not representatives of a class. The common French soldier "stoops" fearfully when marching, and pushes his way along with bent head and the gait of a laborer.

The uniform of the line is not handsome. Some people call it neat, but the blue coat and red pants do not harmonize, and the generally loose appearance of the enlisted man is increased by a dress that makes the soldier look like a cross between a demoralized "Bloomer" and a degenerate Turk, without the fascination of the one, or the dignity of the other. Then, too, his fondness for garlic, and his use of bad wine, lend to him an odor like that of an emigrant ship in a gale of wind. I went to Versailles one day, and during a portion of the time a sergeant, who wore two or three crosses on his breast, attached himself to me. Though I was interested in what he told me, and was anxious to get all the information I could, I was relieved when he left me, for his clothes had an odor that made me feel faint. Had this been the only instance by several I would not mention it, but it was not. I think that an abhorrence of soap and water is the national weakness, so far as concerns the common people, and if cleanliness is next to godliness, there are large numbers of people in this city who will, I fear, have but an indistinct view of Heaven.

The soldiers that I have seen in France have a stupid expression of face that does not compare favorably with either the English or Prussians. The Prussian private, by the way, is the most intelligent-looking soldier in Europe. He has thoughtful, earnest eyes, his person is neat and well clad, and his bearing that of a gentleman.

With regard to the French cavalry I had been led to expect perfection, but certainly those I have seen in Paris do not ride well. The body from the saddle up is erect, but below that the limbs seem to take care of themselves, nor did I see a single soldier attempt to keep his toes "turned in," and the lower part of the leg in the position we are taught at home. It may be that the best-drilled cavalry troops are not detailed for duty in the city.

I know that there is a number of officers in our service who have an intense admiration for what the French call *classe*. Well, the Frenchman, with his history, his enthusiasm, and his subordination, that centuries of discipline have made natural, is, no doubt, a very good model for people who like that sort of thing; but that model can hardly be adapted for the building up of an American soldier, with fewer traditions, and a more than republican indifference to subordination.

Everybody knows that the French soldier fights well, and that if he has any one idea more than another it is a very correct one of his prowess in the field; but the way he looks is what we are talking about, and that, too, without the slightest desire on my part to disparage the soldiers of a nation that stands in the foremost rank as regards military skill and education. Now, the British soldier is the best "set up" man you will find anywhere. He is perfectly erect, with square soldiers, chin in the air, though not too high, and a military bearing that gives him an appearance of superiority that goes wonderfully far in convincing you of his knowledge and force. He is the very pink of neatness, and a model of physical beauty. His features, however, have not the expression of educated intelligence that you find in the Prussian, and, besides, you can detect traces of an individuality in him that, differing from that of the French soldier, seems ready to break out, under the influence of intoxication, into open insubordination, if not rank mutiny. One never reads of mutiny in Prussia, Italy, or France. In the latter case it is true, there are revolutions that infect the troops, but on those occasions the men and officers always work together.

Everything seems done in France to keep alive the martial ardor of the people, and it is not strange that, in a land where the military ranks so high as a profession, the private knows his trade; and I think it is looked upon here rather

too much as a trade. But if you want to catch an idea of the *classe* of the soldier, and have never been so fortunate as to see the French fight, go to the public galleries of the Louvre, the Luxembourg, or Versailles. There you will find whole acres of canvass covered with his achievements. You will see him generally victorious, always grand, and you will forget his dress or what else about him may be disagreeable in the irresistible enthusiasm of the wild spirit that seems to be fighting for the pure love of the thing, and utterly unconscious whether surrounded by foes or supported by comrades. You will see him leaping over gabions among Russians or Austrians, plunging forward, with one foot in the air and the other lightly touching the ground, the whole weight of his body throwing an impulse into the out-thrust bayonet, the stupid eyes expanding into a deep intent look, and his whole countenance beaming with an ardor and intelligence that herald success, or receiving his death wound with an expression of astonishment that plainly shows how totally it was unexpected. That is the French soldier, who to-day is just as ready to follow the eagles for the glory of the "sunny land of France," as in the days when Navarre's white plume charmed them on to conquest.

The most provoking people in Paris are

## THE SHOPKEEPERS

You enter a store, select something you may require and ask the price. The proprietor is very polite in manner, but terribly exorbitant in terms. Indeed, the answer is so far beyond what you expected that you are about leaving the shop, but suddenly remembering that you have heard some one say, that you must never give in Paris the price first demanded, you offer him a sum as far below that you intend giving as his price is above it. Then follows a stream of French, accompanied by shruggings of the shoulders, and protestations of utter and dismal ruin. The article is of a "*qualite superieure*," "nothing like it was ever made before," he is selling "below cost," "cheaper than you can possibly get it anywhere else," then follow more shrugging of the shoulders, a helpless but emphatic out-spreading of the palms, and abatement in the price. You offer something a little nearer a compromise, and "make" for the door with an air of determination that gives the fellow a spasm. He cries out "*Oui, oui*," with such a heart-broken sigh, and face of piteous despair that, believing you have inflicted a mortal wound, you at once regret your bargain and blush with the sense of having somehow done a mean thing. This mortification and humiliation last for an hour or so, when you are informed by some good-natured friend that you might have bought the article in question for almost half the money, then of course you are more indignant than you would have been had you not allowed yourself to think that you had helped the shopkeeper cheat himself. Americans habituated to the take-it-or-leave-it custom at home in the large cities, find it very hard to learn this system of chaffering, degrading alike to the buyer and seller. For my part I gave it up after the first week, and have never tried it since.

There are of course two or three "one-price" establishments where you pay what is asked, and have no chaffering. Such is the Company Lyonnaise, but that is the only one of which I can state this positively. Thousands of *magazines* have little signs in their windows "*Prix Fixe*," but that is a delusion and a snare, and is done simply to inveigle customers inside the door with the prospect of dealing with some one with whom they will not be obliged to chaffer.

The shopkeepers all expected this year to make large profits, and instead of making large sales and small profits by the rule, they adopted the suicidal policy of advancing the prices beyond anything ever asked before. The consequence is, visitors, and especially Americans, have been frightened off buying, or at least will not get anything more than they can possibly help. These merchants have made money this year, it is true; they must have done so from the countless throngs attending the Exposition, but the unusual number of failures, so great as to attract the notice of the Imperial Government, show that their profits have not been any where near commensurate with the unusual outlays.

I will give you an illustration of the slackness of business in this city. There are here in Paris a great number of "passages," as they are called, cut through the lower stories of houses, and connecting the boulevards generally with the street in rear. These "passages" are in fact covered walks, through which foot passengers, but not vehicles, have the right of way. Over head people live, and on each side, as you pass through, you see small but elegant stores, with their goods most tastefully arranged in the windows (and nobody can do that so well as a Parisian), with the prices marked on attached cards. There is such a passage in front of my lodgings, and I go through it several times every day on my way from the Rue Boissy d'Anglas to the "Madeleine," or the Rue Royale. In this passage are twelve stores, and during my two weeks' residence here I have never seen a single customer in one of those stores, except in the little book-stall kept by a small trader, who seems to have a degree more of sense than his neighbors.

It will be a relief to get to London, where they speak English fluently, and where if they do not always have "one price," and I might happen to suggest to a man that I could buy cheaper elsewhere than at his shop, he will not deafen me with a shriek of, "*Il n'est pas possible, Monsieur*."

## THE OMNIBUS COMPANIES

The Parisian omnibus carries about twenty-six persons—twelve inside, and fourteen on the top. The numbers may not be accurately given, but they are nearly so. The inside fare is six *sous*, or six cents, and outside, on the "imperial," it is three *sous*. The different lines—or at least most of them—"correspond," it is called, by a system that works in this manner: Suppose you desire to go from one end of Paris to the other. When you enter the omnibus, and pay your fare, you ask the conductor for a "*cochet*," or "*billet de correspondance*," for which, if riding inside, you pay nothing extra; but, if on the "*imperials*," it costs you three *sous* more than the first sum paid. You leave the omnibus at the point where your intended route crosses that you are traveling, and, taking a second omnibus, the "*billet*" is given up, in lieu of money, for the balance of the trip. Americans will understand it thoroughly by substituting "connect" for "correspond." The omnibus is

longer than ours, and is blessed with a conductor, who stands behind, on the step. Over his head is a board, on which is painted the word "*complet*," and when there is room for more passengers, this sign is lying down invisible; but the moment the number that the omnibus is allowed to carry is completed, up goes the sign, and you can read "*complet*" nearly as far as you can see the vehicle. Neither love, money, nor a knowledge of French will induce the conductor to take any one into the omnibus when the number is completed, or the declaration that he or she is willing to "stand." The Parisians do not allow crowding in their public conveyances, as we do at home.

There is another custom that prevails here that I think might be, with benefit, imitated by us. That is, each passenger pays for himself. Now in American cities, it is almost the universal practice, when a party of young gentlemen enter an omnibus or ferry, for one to pay for all. This way of doing business taxes the generous man and saves the mean fellow his money. It is true, that among gentlemen who are of about the same calibre as regards the proprieties of life, it makes little difference in the long run who pays, but men are not always so evenly constituted, and nothing is so mortifying to a poor but sensitive young man as to find himself one of a party of ladies and gentlemen, and compelled, by this foolish practice, either to pay for all or be paid for by some one else. They do not act in that manner here. Each one pays for himself, but that custom does not prevent one, if one desires, inviting a friend to a ride or a dinner at a restaurant, paying the expenses of the guest, which is quite another matter, and has nothing whatever to do with that of which I am speaking.

The non-commissioned officers and privates of the French army, when in uniform, ride inside for half fare, which, considering their low pay, is a thoughtful provision, and one that might tend in other countries to somewhat elevate a poorly-paid soldiery by enabling them to associate often with their equals in citizen life.

This letter is too long now, and it is necessary to postpone some remarks I desired to make until my next, but I cannot close without speaking of the extraordinary vitality of the French. Talk about a Yankee being alive; why, he is sedateness itself compared to the active Frenchman. Night and day, week day and Sunday, it is all the same to him, he is always busy, always working. You see no beggars here, and very few corner-loafers, who, in other communities, one may see leaning against gin shops, and who, without energy enough to bait a mouse trap, are waiting for something "to turn up." The improvements now going on in Paris have already greatly changed and bettered its appearance. The energy that has widened streets, run new avenues, built bridges, and planted barracks in quarters once famous for barricades, and in excess of life throbs its current through all Europe, is not to be spoken of lightly. The French may be in the wrong sometimes, and are often a puzzle, but they possess the quality in an intense degree of vitality. And they who use life and life's powers for life purposes to the last limit of their ability, and develop all of man's energies to the utmost, are to be commended. That is what the French do, and do well, too, straining every nerve in their competitions with other nations.

I watched Strauss once when he was conducting a concert. I think it was a waltz the band was performing. Hand, foot, head, body, and soul of the inspiring genius appeared endowed with a contagious energy that infused its life into all the performers. He seemed an enchanter drawing forth the combined strains of soul-stirring harmony by the power of his single nervous arm. It was a grand sight to see a really *live* man thus exalting a whole community into the regions where his own soul dwelt, and making every heart beat with a wild enthusiasm in sympathy with his own.

It is something like that with the French. Gifted with much common sense, and sensible every-day economy, great practical and theoretical knowledge, a cheerful philosophy and any amount of enthusiasm, they are most essentially a *live* people, and in happy contrast to the half-dead nations around them, into which they breathe a portion of their surplus life. French railroads, French telegraphs, French steamers, and French frances are found in every quarter of the Eastern continent—heralds of a reviving life and a more perfect civilization. And let us all hope that peace will long reign in a country whose tranquility is so essential to man's happiness and progress.

REGULAR.

BREVET Major-General W. H. Emory, commanding Department of Washington, announces the following organization of the Staff at the Headquarters of the Department: Major J. H. Taylor, Brevet Colonel, U. S. Army, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant-Colonel J. Roberts, Fourah U. S. Artillery, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Acting Assistant Inspector-General and Discharge Officer; Major E. A. Carr, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, Brevet Major-General U. S. Army, Acting Judge-Advocate; Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. McFerran, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster; Major George Bell, Brevet Colonel, U. S. Army, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Surgeon L. A. Edwards, Brevet Colonel, U. S. Army, Medical Director; Captain M. H. Stacey, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, Brevet Major, U. S. Army, Aide-de-Camp; Captain C. B. Atchinson, Third U. S. Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. Army, Aide-de-Camp.

First Lieutenant Clifford Stickney, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, died at Marion, Smyth County, Va., on the 3d instant, of yellow fever contracted at New Orleans. Lieutenant Stickney had been on the staff of the Fifth Military District as Assistant Secretary of Civil Affairs, and was going North for the purpose of being married. He was obliged to stop at Marion for medical attendance, which proved in his case of no avail. The officers of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, on duty at the post, paid him every attention in his last sickness, and interred his remains with military honors, the members of the Masonic fraternity assisting at the funeral. Lieutenant Stickney was formerly Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, having been appointed a Lieutenant in the Twentieth Infantry in last November.

OCTOBER 12, 1867.

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## CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

ANY particulars concerning the famous "charge" at Balaklava, during the Crimean war, which Tennyson has so finely immortalized in verse must be of general interest, although it is now several years since the gallant Six Hundred rode up to their death, while

Cannon to right of them, cannon to left of them,  
Cannon in front of them, volley'd and thundered.

We gladly give place, therefore, to the following personal and graphic account of the affair, which has never before been made public. It came substantially from the lips of the Earl of Cardigan, the Commander of the Eleventh Hussars at Balaklava, in 1854, who actually led the celebrated "charge," and was related to Mr. Stephen Masset, during his recent visit to England, after he had recited Tennyson's stirring epic to Lord and Lady Cardigan, with an effect which may be easily imagined by all who have ever heard his recitations.

At about one o'clock on that memorable day, after the Heavy Brigade had been attacked by the Russian cavalry, the whole of the cavalry division was considerably advanced toward the enemy, and the Light Brigade had been ordered to dismount to relieve their horses. Suddenly they were again ordered to "mount," and Aide-de-camp Captain Nolan came forward, and told Lord Lucan, commanding the cavalry, that the Light Brigade were to attack the Russians in the valley. Lord Lucan rode up to Lord Cardigan, and said: "It is Lord Raglan's order that the Light Brigade is to attack the Russians in the valley." Lord Cardigan replied, saluting with his sword: "Certainly, my lord, but you will allow me to inform you that there is a Russian battery in front, and one on each flank, while the ground on the flank is covered with riflemen." Lord Lucan answered: "I cannot help that; it is Lord Raglan's positive order that the Light Brigade is to attack them."

Lord Cardigan then formed his brigade, of five regiments, with three regiments in the front line and two in the second, when Lord Lucan ordered Lord Cardigan's own regiment, the Eleventh Hussars, back, so as to form a support on the left rear of the first line. Lord Cardigan immediately ordered the advance. After going about sixty yards Captain Nolan rode obliquely across the front, when a Russian shell fell upon the ground near him, and not far from Lord Cardigan. Nolan's horse then wheeled about and carried him to the rear, and Lord Cardigan led the brigade down to the main battery in front, about one mile and a quarter distant. On arriving at about eighty yards from the battery, the fire became very severe, and the officers were considerably excited and had to be ordered to "be steady."

Lord Cardigan, at the head of his brigade, passed close by the muzzle of a gun, which was fired as he entered the battery, and rode forward through the Russian lumber carriages until he came up close to their line of cavalry. His brigade did not follow him, and he was attacked by two Cossacks, slightly wounded, and nearly dismounted, but he fenced them off, and gradually retired from them and others, who were attempting to surround him. When he had got back to the battery his command had retired and diverged to the left, and he slowly retreated until he met General Scarlett, commanding the Heavy Brigade of cavalry. He told him that the Light Brigade was destroyed, and mentioned the fate of Captain Nolan, after bringing the order for the attack, when General Scarlett said that he had just ridden over Captain Nolan's body.

Lord Cardigan then had his brigade counted by his staff officer, and found that there were only 195 men present out of 650. He then immediately rode off to Lord Raglan to report what had taken place.

The first thing that Lord Raglan said was, "What, sir, could you possibly mean by attacking a battery in front, contrary to all the usages of warfare, and the custom of the service?" He replied, "My Lord, I hope you will not blame me, for I received a positive order from my superior officer in front of the troops to attack them, although I was quite well aware of the unusual course of proceeding[ordered]." Lord Raglan then inquired what he had done, and was told that he led the brigade into a Russian battery, that he had ridden up to the Russian cavalry, that he was not followed by the brigade, that he was wounded and nearly dismounted, and had some difficulty in getting away from a number of Cossacks, that the brigade was nearly destroyed, there now being only 195 left out of 650, and, finally, that the whole affair had occupied the brief space of twenty minutes.—*Gazette.*

MILITARY POST LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—This Society, organized for the purpose of supplying the military posts in New York Harbor with religious newspapers and books, has issued an appeal to churches, Sunday schools, and benevolent individuals for aid in this work. The following are its officers: A. B. Burdick, Chairman, No. 52 Broad street; Henry P. See, Vice-Chairman, Abingdon square; Wm. Pitt Palmer, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall street; John B. Kethum, Corresponding Secretary, office No. 335 Broadway, rooms Nos. 49 and 50; Charles B. Hartley, Recording Secretary, No. 111 Broadway.

## THE CYCLONE IN THE WEST INDIES.

## REPORT OF LIEUTENANT VASSALLO.

U. S. STEAMER "PENOBSCOT" (FOURTH-RATE),  
ST. CROIX, W. I., August 7, 1867.

Six: I submit herewith an account of the revolving gale of the 29th of July, 1867, which passed the north-east of the Island of Saint Thomas, observed in the harbor, and relate the same in the form of a diary.

Staff-Commander George J. Gibson, R. N., in his paper, "Concise Theory of our Atmosphere," prognosticated most violent cyclones or hurricanes, to be expected on the 16th of July, 13th of August, etc., which led me to be on the qui vive, and register carefully all meteorological phenomena.

On the 23d instant, while at sea running for St. Thomas, in latitude one hundred and seventy degrees twenty-seven minutes and forty-three seconds north, longitude sixty-three degrees forty-eight minutes and forty-five seconds West, toward noon the sun was surrounded by a burr, and shone with such lurid brilliancy, that I was compelled, in observing the meridian altitude, to use two of the darker screens, and then the eye felt tired; a little before sunset, the sky to the westward, was tinged red, and the clouds although dark, having on the edges a thin border of light crimson, and the setting sun was blood red. The weather was such as not to produce anxiety, or induce any measures for security, except to take record of these phenomena.

On the 28th instant, the weather had an unsettled appearance; in the morning a heavy squall from east-north-east sprung up, but

lasted only about ten minutes, and from that time the wind remained puny.

At the moment of this violent gust, the barometer, which was 30.30, rose to 30.36 almost in an instant, and as soon as the gust was over the barometer fell to its former height. During the day the weather retained its threatening aspect, a distant roaring noise was heard something like the beating of the surf on the beach.

At night the stars had a twinkling appearance, and the colored ones changed at times the colors to a remarkably silvery white, also toward midnight the puffs of wind became more violent, and had a peculiar moaning, the water continued smooth; but the sky looked wild, the sea looking east and northward, the wind from east-north-east.

I felt almost certain that these signs were foretelling a gale of a revolving nature, although the barometer remained at a standstill; in the morning when the wind oscillated and increased in force, there was a curious and sudden transformation among the clouds; the upper strata were at times concealed by the nimbus and scud clouds, and in the clear intervals the sky was all around as high as twenty to twenty-five degrees fiery red, the barometer falling slightly. At half past seven o'clock it became completely overcast, and a dense haze surrounded the horizon, the clouds, at times seen through the lower thin misty streaks, that were driving with great rapidity to north-west, were torn into shreds, detached portions flew in all directions across the wild, agitated sky; some were lurid, others leaden colored, and some dense black and threatening; the wildest appearance of the sky and heaviest black clouds being then to the south-east of us. The color of the was a dirty green, and its temperature had increased to eighty-six degrees. Now I was fully convinced that the approaching gale was a cyclone, and looked to its approach with mingled feelings of apprehension and curiosity.

It was evident that the cyclone was moving to the north-west, as we were evidently in the left-hand semi-circle; the wind increased in force from the north-north-east to north-west-by-north, and decreased in force from the north-west to south-west-by-west with rising barometer.

At 4 o'clock, P. M., the wind was south, and a heavy, steady swell setting in from the south-south-west, which rendered the landing almost impossible, the same as during the late gale, although the sea in the harbor was smooth.

I estimated the distance of the vortex to be from one hundred and fifty to two hundred miles, and the rate of progressive movement to be from sixteen to eighteen miles an hour, with a velocity of wind of about eighty-seven miles per hour.

The above statement of observations is corroborated by P. Drewson, Captain of the Danish Brig Denmark, whose admirably well-kept log, I perused. He took a wise course, and evidently understood the law of these storms. The brig sustained comparatively no damage; but not so with the British schooner Ocean Queen, which seems to have been overtaken by the storm, some forty miles north of Bermuda; from the very meagre information I received, no conclusion can be arrived at, farther than that she received the wind from east-north-east, and hauling round to the north-west, with a terrific sea, which swept her decks clean, losing the cook while in the caboose. She was dismantled in one of the violent squalls, and would, most likely, have founders if the gale had not abated.

My observations also coincide with those of Major Lang, with the exception of the storm-path; the learned Major is of the opinion that the progressive movement of the storm was west-north-west.

I am fully aware that the track of the hurricane deviated from the usual track, as laid down by Mr. Redfield and Colonel Reid, but here I received the testimony of the winds themselves, and then, may it not be as in other subjects of scientific inquiry, that a statement made by some person of standing in the scientific world may stamp an authority upon it which will lead those interested astray. If I am correct and the storm-path was north-west, why this deviation from the usual path, but then again, why should they travel as they do? I venture to ask whether it was not a cyclone dividing itself, and branching off, as tornadoes on the land? Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. G. VASSALLO.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

SEPTEMBER 28.—Lieutenant-Commanders M. C. Stuyvesant, J. N. Miller, Lieutenant Charles McGregor, and Master G. V. Mowbray, to duty on board the *Pocahontas*.

Chaplain Donald McLaren, to duty at the Naval Academy.

First Assistant Engineer Henry Brown, to temporary duty on board the *Wampanoag* during her trial trip.

SEPTEMBER 30.—Lieutenant-Commander James D. Graham, to duty on board the *Pocahontas*.

Lieutenant-Commanders Arthur R. Yates, Horace E. Muller, Henry B. Robeson, O. A. Batcheller, Lieutenant Francis Morris, Master James B. Weaver, Midshipmen, Arthur A. Boyd, Edwin S. Jacob, John F. Meigs, Frederick M. Symonds, Edward H. Gheen, Charles E. Brown, William H. Reeder, Matthew Bolles, Wells L. Field, Alfred Foree, Surgeon R. T. Macoun, Paymaster George F. Cutler, and Carpenter Theodore H. Bishop, to duty on board the *Piscataqua*.

Lieutenant Charles H. Craven, and First Assistant Engineer John Purdy, to duty on board the *Wampanoag* during her trial trip.

Bosswain George Smith, and Gunner John Webber, to duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

Sailmaker Stephen Seaman, to duty at the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

OCTOBER 2.—Passed Assistant Surgeon George R. Brush, to duty at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Assistant Surgeon Edward C. Thatcher, to duty at the Naval Academy.

Assistant Surgeon Adam Frank, to duty on board the receiving ship *Potomac*.

OCTOBER 4.—Lieutenant-Commander Henry C. Tallman, to duty on board the *Sabine*.

## DETACHED.

SEPTEMBER 28.—Chaplain W. H. Stewart, from duty at the Naval Academy, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the *Pocahontas*.

First Assistant Engineer William G. Buehler, from temporary duty on board the *Wampanoag*, and ordered to duty at the Naval Rendezvous, Philadelphia, Pa.

Second Assistant Engineer A. C. Engard, from duty on board the *Marblehead*, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 30.—Lieutenant-Commanders Edward Terry, Charles F. Blake, Lieutenants Philip H. Cooper, Henry Glass and Colby M. Chester, from duty on board the *Pocahontas*, on the reporting of their relief, and ordered to return to New York.

Lieutenant-Commander C. M. Schoonmaker, and First Assistant Engineer Robert H. Donnell, from duty on board the *Wampanoag*, and ordered to the *Piscataqua*.

Midshipmen Edward W. Very and Daniel Deleahanty, from duty on board the *Michigan*, and ordered to the *Piscataqua*.

Midshipman Frederick M. Wise, from ordnance duty at Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the *Piscataqua*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Henry S. Pitkin, and Second Assistant Engineer William H. Harris, from duty at the Naval Academy, and ordered to duty on board the *Piscataqua*.

Chaplain Edmund C. Bittner, from duty at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, and ordered to the *Piscataqua*.

Assistant Surgeon Adam Traub, from duty at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the *Piscataqua*.

First Assistant Engineer Henry Scott, from special duty at Boston, and ordered to the *Piscataqua*.

Second Assistant Engineer J. F. Bingham, from special duty at Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the *Piscataqua*.

Acting Boatswain John McCaffery, and Gunner George Sirian, from duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the *Piscataqua*.

Sailmaker Daniel C. Brayton, from duty at the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to the *Piscataqua*.

OCTOBER 1.—Second Assistant Engineer Sidney L. Smith, from duty at the Naval Academy, and placed on waiting orders.

Professor William Harkness, from duty at the Hydrographic office, and ordered to the Naval Observatory.

OCTOBER 4.—Gunner Burgess P. Allen, from duty on board the *Pocahontas*, and ordered to return to New York.

## RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

SEPTEMBER 28.—Second Assistant Engineer Thomas La Blanc.

## ACCEPTANCE OF RESIGNATION REVOKED.

SEPTEMBER 30.—Midshipman G. A. Zabriakoff.

## PROMOTED.

OCTOBER 8.—Assistant Paymaster Charles W. Staman, to Passed Assistant Paymaster U. S. Navy.

## ORDER REVOKE.

OCTOBER 4.—Lieutenant-Commander Charles E. McKay, to duty on board the *Sabine*, and granted sick leave of absence.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

SEPTEMBER 30.—The Surgeon, Paymaster and Chief Engineer of the *Piscataqua*, will, in addition to their duties on board that vessel, perform those of fleet officers of the Asiatic Squadron.

OCTOBER 4.—The unexpired portion of the sentence in the case of First Assistant Engineer James H. Morrison, has been remitted, and he is placed on waiting-orders.

## VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

SEPTEMBER 30.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas E. Lynch, Acting Third Assistant Engineers A. D. Radcliffe, A. M. Shaw and E. J. Swords, to duty on board the *Piscataqua*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer C. H. Pennington, to duty on board the *Maumee*.

OCTOBER 1.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Timothy Woodruff, to duty on board the *Nina*.

OCTOBER 2.—Acting Ensigns George W. Beverly and Norman McLeod, to duty on board the receiving ship *New Hampshire*.

OCTOBER 4.—Acting Masters Walter Sargent and E. D. Bruner, to duty on board the *Idaho*.

Acting Master F. A. Strandberg, to duty on board the *Maumee*.

Mate J. B. Butt, to duty at the Naval Academy.

## DETACHED.

SEPTEMBER 28.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles W. O'Neill, from duty on board the *Jean Sande*, and ordered to duty on board the *Marblehead*.

OCTOBER 1.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Henry C. Keene, from duty connected with the Naval Storekeeper at Boston, and ordered to duty at the Naval Rendezvous at that place.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John T. Smith, from duty on board the *Nina*, and ordered to the *Maumee*.

OCTOBER 2.—Acting Ensign H. F. Dorton, from duty in the South Pacific Squadron, and placed on waiting orders.

OCTOBER 3.—Acting Ensigns Thomas B. Tucker and James B. Russell, from duty on board the *New Hampshire*, and granted leave for discharge.

OCTOBER 4.—Acting Ensign John Dennett, from duty on board the *Wateree*, and ordered to duty on board the *Vandalia* on the 15th inst.

Acting Ensign George W. Baker, from duty on board the *Vandalia*, from the 15th inst., and granted leave for discharge.

Mate Thomas Nickerson, from duty on board the *Tonawanda*, and placed on waiting orders.

Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon Theodore S. Keith, from duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and placed on waiting orders.

## DISCHARGED.

SEPTEMBER 28.—Mate Edward Dooley.

OCTOBER 4.—Acting Ensign S. G. Toothaker.

## GRANTED LEAVE FOR DISCHARGE.

OCTOBER 3.—Acting Ensign Charles A. Stewart, and Mate H. B. Scott.

## HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The following Volunteer Naval officers have been granted honorable discharge since last report:

Acting Ensign C. H. Bechischaft, from October 1st.

Acting Assistant Paymasters, J. L. Ferrell, from October 15, 1865; John E. Frock, from October 24, 1865; Andrew Towers, from December 1, 1865; T. C. Hutchinson, from December 26, 1865, and H. C. Burgess, from January 31, 1866.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers, John Doyle, from September 30th, and George S. Odell, from October 1st.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William C. Woods, from September 30th.

## LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending October 5, 1867:

Robert Burns, landsman, July 9th, U. S. steamer *Wachusett*, Shanghai Hospital, China.

Frederick Hesslewood, mate, September 25th, U. S. steamer *Iron Clad*, New Orleans.

Robert Small, marine, September 26th, U. S. steamer *Vandalia*.

Martin Stivers, marine, September 24, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

James D. Nimmo, apprentice, September 17th, Naval Hospital, Washington.

William Haley, ship's cook, September 25th, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.

John H. McShea, landsman, September 23rd, U. S. Iron Clad, New Orleans.

## MARINE CORPS.

CHANGES, ETC., DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1867.

Colonel William L. Shettleworth.—Detached from Brooklyn, N. Y., 30th inst., and under orders to Mare Island, Cal.

Captain C. D. Hebb.—Joined at Brooklyn, N. Y., from steamer Colorado, 7th inst., and on leave of absence.

Brevet Major George Butler.—On leave of absence from Boston, Mass., for one month from 9th inst.

Captain George W. Collier.—Detached from Brooklyn, N. Y., 1st inst., and under orders to the steamer *Piscataqua*, at Portsmouth, N. H.

Captain R. W. Huntington.—On leave of absence for one month from 2d inst.

First Lieutenant William B. McKean.—Joined at Philadelphia, Pa., from steamer Brooklyn, 11th inst.

Brevet Captain H. B. Lowry.—On leave of absence for one month from 18th inst.

First Lieutenant William B. Rem

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**COMPANY B, SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—An election was held at the armory of the Seventh regiment on the evening of the 3d instant, to fill the vacancy in the Second (B) company caused by the resignation of Captain Peter Palmer. Colonel Emmons Clark presided at the election, which resulted in the choice of First Lieutenant Charles Van Norden at the first ballot by a large majority. Private Richard Allison, formerly captain of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh N. Y. Volunteers, was also a candidate for the position, which he was eminently fitted to fill, and which he would undoubtedly have received, had he been opposed by any one less entitled to it. The successful candidate, by constant and unremitting labors and services in every grade in the company for the past twelve years, had earned a right to the position which, we have no doubt, he will fill with credit to himself and the regiment. On the same evening Lieutenant (late adjutant) Henry S. Steele, a young and promising officer, was promoted to the first lieutenantcy. Orderly Julian O. Quillard, an old, faithful, and much esteemed member, was elected second lieutenant. Mr. Edward Steele (another of the Steele family), was elected orderly. Mr. Jacob B. Amerman was elected sergeant, and ex-Captain McMicken, of the New York Volunteers, now a private in Company B, was elected corporal. After the election the company, at the invitation of the newly-chosen officers, adjourned to Curte's, where a substantial collation and liberal supply of champagnes punch and cigars, were made to disappear in an incredibly short space of time. Speeches were made by Colonel Clark, ex-Secretary Farham, and others, and from the good feeling and harmony which prevailed, it was apparent that the future of the company, under its new officers, bids fair to be as bright and prosperous as its past. To be the successor of such captains as Shaler, Clark, and Palmer, is a trying position for any new officer, but there is no reason to doubt that the newly-elected captain will do all that his energy, fidelity, and ability can accomplish to keep up the high standard of discipline and drill for which his predecessors have made the company famous.

**THIRD REGIMENT.**—Brevet Brigadier-General John A. Bondix has issued the following order: In compliance with General Orders No. 18, received from General Headquarters, State of New York, the new system of tactics, prepared by Brevet Major-General Emory Upton, U. S. A., is hereby prescribed for the drill and discipline of this command. All other modes of instruction in variance with the system of General Upton, are hereby prohibited, and the exercises and manœuvres prescribed by him will be strictly observed after the first of November prox. In compliance with Brigade Orders, this regiment will parade for inspection and review, in full uniform (white gloves and without turbans) armed and equipped as the law directs, on Monday, the 21st instant. Line will be formed on Twenty-third street, right resting on Fourth avenue, at nine o'clock A. M., precisely. Field and staff (mounted) will report to the commandant; non-commissioned staff, band, and drum corps will report to the adjutant at the regimental armory, at a quarter before nine o'clock A. M. The commandant trusts that a strong effort will be made to get every member out on this occasion, as every absentee will be returned on the muster rolls which go to Albany. Members will have everything clean and in good condition. Fine for non-attendance \$6. Commandants of companies will hand in their muster rolls complete, to the adjutant, at the armory, on or before Thursday evening, the 17th instant; failing to do so they will be court-martialed for disobedience of orders and neglect of duty. They will also see that their command is supplied with white gloves, as they are held responsible if their men are not properly equipped. This regiment will assemble at the State arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, for drill and instruction, in uniform (without muskets), on Wednesday, the 16th instant. Line will be formed at a quarter past eight o'clock P. M. First sergeants' call at eight o'clock P. M., precisely. Officers and members not reporting at that hour will be returned as absent, and will lose their position in line, unless they report at the formation. Field and staff (dismounted), non-commissioned staff and drum corps will report to the adjutant as above, at a quarter before eight o'clock, P. M. Captain Henry T. Allen, Company B, will detail one corporal and two men to take charge at the door; they will report to the sergeant-major at half-past seven o'clock P. M., precisely. Said guard will admit none but members of the press. This drill being for instruction, the public will not be admitted. The officers and non-commissioned staff officers are ordered to assemble in fatigue dress, without side arms (except the field), at the regimental armory, for drill and instruction in Upton's tactics, on the following Saturday evenings, at half-past eight o'clock, viz.:

Saturday, November 2, 16, and 30, 1867; Saturday, December 14 and 28, 1867; Saturday, January 4 and 18, 1868; Saturday, February 1 and 15, 1868; Saturday, March 1 and 15, 1868.

The field officers, adjutant, and sergeant-major, and non-commissioned officers of the several companies will assemble in fatigue dress, for drill and instruction, at the above-named place, at half-past eight o'clock on the following Saturday evenings, viz.:

Saturday, November 9 and 23, 1867; Saturday, December 7 and 21, 1867; Saturday, January 11 and 25, 1868; Saturday, February 8 and 22, 1868; Saturday, March 8 and 22, 1868.

Fine for non-attendance at any of the above drills, \$3. No visitors will be admitted at any of the above drills.

**THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.**—Brevet Major-General Jourdan has issued the following order: In compliance with extract from Special Orders No. 21, from Brigade Headquarters, dated September 17, 1867, this regiment will parade for review, inspection, and muster, at the Capitol Grounds, on Monday, the 28th instant. In pursuance thereof, the several companies of this command will assemble in full uniform, at the city armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, at eight o'clock A. M., on that day. The field and staff (mounted) will report to the regimental commander, and the non-commissioned staff, band, and drum corps to the adjutant, at the same time and place. The field officers, adjutant, sergeant-major, and Companies A, F, G, and I, composing the left wing of this command, will assemble for drill, in fatigue uniform, at the State arsenal, on Portland avenue, on Thursday, the 10th instant, at eight o'clock P. M. The field officers, adjutant, and sergeant-major, and Companies B, C, D, and H, composing the right wing of this command, will assemble for drill, in fatigue uniform, at the State Arsenal, on Portland avenue, on Friday, the 11th instant, at eight o'clock P. M. All commissioned officers, non-commissioned staff officers, sergeants (absent sergeants to be replaced by corporals), and eight files from each company in this command, will assemble for drill, in fatigue uniform, at the State Arsenal, on Portland avenue, on Saturday, the 19th instant, at eight o'clock P. M. Arms for all the above drills will be furnished at the arsenal. The drum-major and drum corps are excused from attending the above drills, excepting one drummer to be selected by the

adjutant for each drill. The above drills will be private. Lieutenant Clarence Stanley is acting adjutant of this regiment.

**ELEVENTH REGIMENT.**—We are informed that Colonel J. Maidhof commanding the Eleventh regiment N. G. S. N. Y., has, after a long and honorable connection with the Militia of the State, sent in his resignation. Colonel Maidhof joined the Third Regiment of Hussars as Sergeant-Major, in June, 1857, and served in that position until the Spring of 1858, when he was appointed Adjutant of the Fifth regiment, then under command of Colonel Scharzwaelder. Bringing up to the discharge of his new position a certain characteristic energy, it was not long ere his military abilities won for him a well-deserved popularity among his brother soldiers; and, when, in the Fall of the year 1860, he resigned, he was eagerly sought after to fill several positions of much greater importance and of higher rank than that he had resigned. It was not until he was elected Colonel of the Eleventh regiment, by the officers of that command, that he decided to re-enter the militia. In May, 1861, Colonel Maidhof received orders to hold his regiment in readiness to march to Washington. Marching orders were not issued to him, however, as it was thought that a sufficiency of troops were in the field to crush the rebellion. Colonel Maidhof exerted himself to effect the acceptance of his command, and on the 28th day of May 1861, addressed a letter to Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott, in which the services of his regiment were offered, but without success.

In the Summer of 1862, Colonel M. went with his regiment—in response to the call of President Lincoln—to the Shenandoah Valley, and was there assigned by Colonel Miles, the commandant of the post, to the duty of guarding the road leading from Harper's Ferry to Winchester, with a battery and a detachment of cavalry, in addition to his own command. This duty was performed with marked ability, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant of the post. The following is an extract from an order issued by Colonel Miles upon the retirement of the Eleventh regiment from the Valley:

"The Eleventh regiment N. Y. S. M., having faithfully performed the arduous duties assigned it beyond its term of service, deserves the thanks of the Government. It will please receive the unqualified approbation of the commander of the brigade."

"By order of Colonel Miles.

"Signed, Lieutenant BINNEY, A. D. C."

When, in the Summer of 1863, the Rebel army, under General Lee, invaded Pennsylvania, the Eleventh, at the shortest notice, was again equipped for the field, and was led by Colonel M. to that State. General Ewell, then commanding the Fourth brigade—a few days after his command joined the troops then concentrating at Harrisburg—was disabled by an accident, and Colonel M., as the senior field officer, assumed command. From this time until the Militia regiments were ordered to New York, he continued to command the Fourth brigade. It is to be regretted that an officer of Colonel Maidhof's abilities should be lost to the National Guard. His name has become thoroughly identified with it, and he has enjoyed and does enjoy a well-deserved reputation as a disciplinarian. His whole connection with the National Guard reflects the highest credit upon him. He is deservedly respected as an able soldier and an honorable gentleman, and it will be hard to find a more able officer to fill his position.

**FOURTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—This regiment will be inspected at its armory a. follows: Right wing, on Thursday evening, October 17th, at 7½ o'clock P. M.; left wing, on Friday evening, October 18th, at the same time and place. The field and staff will be inspected with the right wing. The regiment will appear in full uniform, without knapsacks or overcoats, and with white gloves. The following changes have taken place in the regiment:

**Resignation.**—Captain Henry Irwin, Company E, term of service expired.

**Off Appoint.**—Thomas B. Kniffin, Commissary of Subsistence, rank of Lieutenant.

**Expulsions.**—Privates William Aspinwall, James Hearne, A. B. Dougherty, Luther Ferry, Charles Heitkamp, Thomas Devine, John Richmond, of Company E.

**HISTORY OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—Mr. William Swinton, the well-known military historian, is now actively engaged upon a complete history of the Seventh regiment. The part the regiment took in the war will be fully sketched, and the names and records of all the members of the regiment who entered the Army will be given.

**ELEVENTH BRIGADE.**—Brigadier-General Jesse C. Smith has issued the following order announcing the days for the inspection of his command: This brigade will parade for the purpose of discipline, inspection and review as follows: Howitzer Battery, at the State Arsenal, City of Brooklyn, on Wednesday, October 16th, at 7½ o'clock P. M.; right wing of the Forty-seventh regiment on Thursday, October 17th, and the left wing Friday, October 18th, at the regimental armory, at 7½ o'clock P. M. The right wing of the Twenty-third regiment Monday, October 21st; left wing Tuesday, October 22d, at the State Arsenal, at 7½ o'clock P. M. The right wing of the Fifty-sixth regiment Thursday, October 24th; left wing Friday, October 25th, at the State Arsenal, at 7½ o'clock P. M. The right wing of the Fifty-second regiment Monday, October 28th; left wing Tuesday, October 29th, at the State Arsenal, at 7½ o'clock P. M. The field and staff of the several regiments will inspect with the right wing of each battalion. The muster rolls of the several commands will be transmitted to the Brigade Inspector at least five days before the time of inspection. One copy of the muster roll to give the residence and place of business of each member. The books of each company will be open for inspection and examination at such time as he directs.

Commandants of regiments will give in special report the dimensions of the several armories used by their commands.

The members of the brigade staff will attend at the inspection of the Howitzer Battery, and of the right wings of the several commands.

**SIXTH REGIMENT.**—We understand that three captains of this regiment are to be placed under arrest for failing to make returns of the numbers present at the parades on the 27th of May and the 4th of July.

**HOWITZER BATTERY, ELEVENTH BRIGADE.**—An election for non-commissioned officers in this battery, held on Monday evening, the 7th instant, resulted in the election of the following gentlemen: Sergeant J. F. Simons, to be first sergeant, vice Crump, resigned; First Corporal R. Beebe, Jr., to be sergeant, vice Simons, promoted; Second Corporal William Wilson, to be first corporal, vice R. Beebe, Jr., promoted; Private J. M. Miller, to be second corporal, vice Wilson, promoted; Private F. Jones, to be Second Corporal, vice Washburne, resigned; Private W. R. McCullough, to be second corporal, vice Hudson, resigned.

**CAVALRY BRIGADE.**—Brigadier-General Postley has issued the following order:

General Brigade Orders number fifteen, current series, are hereby modified as follows, viz.: Instead of the parades for inspection, by

wings, therby ordered for the First and Third regiments Cavalry, those regiments will parade as follows, viz.: The First regiment Cavalry, in full uniform, within Tompkins Park, on Tuesday, the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Third Regiment Cavalry, in full uniform, within Tompkins Park, on Wednesday, the 30th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. All other parts of General Orders Number 15 remain unchanged. The Military Code, and General Regulations, requiring brigade commanders to approve of the election of officers, before making returns for commissions, all persons hereafter elected to office, in this brigade, will be examined by the brigade commander, as to their qualifications, before returns for their commissions can be made.

**NINTH REGIMENT.**—Colonel John H. Wilcox, commanding this regiment, has approved the following expulsions for gross neglect of duty and violation of company by-laws: James M. Sinclair, Company D; James O'Donnell, Company D; Lafayette Bailey, Company E. The resignation of First Lieutenant W. E. Farrell and D. W. Lee are announced as having been received; and the regiment is also informed that Second Lieutenant William H. Dougherty has been dismissed the service, by order of the Commander-in-chief. Captains are ordered to return to the Commissioners of Jurors the names of expelled members, and those who do not attend strictly to their duties. E. H. Andrews has been appointed hospital steward.

**PRESNTATION TO SERGEANT SLATER.**—Before the Ninth regiment left its armory for inspection on last Monday, Commissary Sergeant W. P. Slater was presented by Captain W. C. Barwis, on behalf of the sergeant's friends, with a very handsome sword. The committee having the matter in charge consisted of Sergeant Cloze, Corporal Matthias, and Private Jessup, of Company A, and Private Donelan, of Company D. After the inspection, the sergeant's friends invited him to partake of a collation, which they had provided in honor of the presentation and as an indication of their regard for him.

**FOURTH REGIMENT.**—Pursuant to orders from brigade headquarters, this regiment will assemble for the annual inspection on the 25th day of October, 1867. Regimental line will be formed in Great Jones street, right resting on Broadway, at half-past nine o'clock A. M. Company roll-calls will be made at nine A. M., and the first sergeant's call beaten at nine A. M. The field and staff officers (mounted) will report to the colonel on the ground at the time of formation. The non-commissioned staff, band, and field music will report to the adjutant at the armory at a quarter past nine A. M.

**COMPANY A, SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—At an election at the Seventh regiment armory, on last Wednesday evening, Private Richard Allison, of the Second company, was unanimously elected captain of the First (A) company, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Captain Meday to the majority. First Lieutenant Peter Bogert positively declined to be a candidate for the position.

**INSPECTIONS NEXT WEEK.**—The Fifty-fifth regiment will be inspected in Tompkins square next Monday, and the First regiment at the same place next Tuesday.

**MOONLIGHT PARADE.**—A moonlight parade of eight companies from different regiments of the First division will take place next Monday evening if the weather is favorable, or else on the next clear evening. The companies will form in Lafayette place, right resting on Fourth street. The line of march will be through Fourth street to the Bowery, thence through Broome street to Broadway, up Broadway to Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue and Twenty-fourth street, passing in review before Major-General Shaler at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and thence to Lafayette place, where the line will be dismissed. The companies will be under the command of Captain Clark, of Company B, Eighth regiment, assisted by Captain Banita, of Company B, of the Twelfth, and Captain See, of Company H, of the Seventy-first. The companies who will participate in the parade are Company B, Eighth (right of line), Lieutenant Miller; Company C, Fourth, Captain Kearney; Company B, Thirty-seventh, Captain Cox; Company H, Seventy-first, Lieutenant Sypher; Company B, Twenty-second, Lieutenant Cullen; Company H, Lieutenant Draper; Company B, Fifth, Captain Kloeber; Company B, Twelfth, Lieutenant Burke.

**RESIGNATION OF CAPTAIN PALMER.**—We announced in our gazette of last week that the resignation of Captain Peter Palmer, of the Seventh regiment, had been accepted. Captain Palmer was one of the best officers in his regiment, and we give a brief sketch of his military career: In May, 1857, Captain Palmer joined the Second company of the Seventh regiment, which was then commanded by Captain Alexander Shaler. In April, 1861, when the regiment was in the United States service, he was appointed first sergeant by Captain Emmons Clark, although he was at that time simply a private in the company. On the return of the regiment to New York the company confirmed the appointment of their captain by duly electing Peter Palmer first sergeant. On the death of Lieutenant Farnum Sergeant Palmer was elected second lieutenant, and subsequently first lieutenant of the company. While the regiment was at Fort Federal Hill, Lieutenant Palmer acted as adjutant during the absence of Adjutant George W. Smith. At the expiration of his term of service Lieutenant Palmer resigned his commission; but he was induced to withdraw his resignation, and in June, 1864, he was elected captain of his company, which position he continued to hold until the acceptance of his resignation. Captain Palmer understood his duties thoroughly, and was highly esteemed by the members of his company.

**COMPANY A, SIXTH REGIMENT.**—The members of this company, Captain F. A. Sterry commanding, are ordered to meet at the armory on Wednesday evening, the 16th inst., at 8 o'clock, for company drill. The regular company drills will commence on Wednesday evening, the 30th inst., at 8 o'clock, and will be held upon each Wednesday evening thereafter, until further orders, commencing at 8 o'clock.

**FIFTH REGIMENT.**—The following is an extract from General Orders No. 8, from the headquarters of this regiment:

For the improvement of the members of this command, and especially that of the non-commissioned officers, who should always feel proud to promote the welfare and discipline of the regiment, Captain L. G. Theodore Bruer, of Company F, is hereby authorized to form a class of cadets from among the members of the regiment, who could voluntarily enroll themselves as members, to be instructed in the military art in all its branches. The class will be formed as a company, and will be instructed in the performance of duty as a soldier, according to the tactics and regulations as laid down for the military forces of this State, commencing with the School of the Sodie, then the School of Company, etc. The colonel thinks this a proper way for the teaching and training of a soldier, who should always be ready for promotion.

It will be understood that in no way must the duty of the respective companies be interfered with, and the members joining this class will still be held to duty in their own companies.

The commandant wishes that all non-commissioned officers and privates proposed for promotion should first be members of this

class, and by this means the regiment will always be represented by well-disciplined officers and non-commissioned officers.

Captain Bruer, the instructor of this class, will be at the armory every evening at 8 o'clock, from October 1, 1867, to receive members.

All non-commissioned officers and privates, members of this School of Instruction, will wear, in addition to the prescribed uniform, on both sleeves, a gold lace loop, extending from the hand upward to the point of the cuff, with a gold button at the top.

**INSPECTION OF THE NINTH REGIMENT.**—The Fall inspection of the regiments of the Third Brigade commenced at Tompkins Square on Monday, the 7th instant, by the inspection of the Ninth regiment. The regiment, under command of Colonel J. H. Wilcox, arrived on the ground shortly after ten o'clock, and was immediately formed for review. Major O. F. Wentworth is the Inspector of the Third brigade, and, inasmuch as the commanding officer of the Ninth is his superior in rank, Colonel Wilcox reviewed the regiment accompanied by Major Wentworth. This is in accordance with the form prescribed in the Appendix to Upton's Tactics. Brigadier General J. M. Varian, the brigade commander, was also present as required by law, and was accompanied by the following members of his staff: Major C. J. Blauvelt, Major Samuel Gregory, Surgeon O. S. Paine, Captain Abner Mellen, Jr., Captain R. M. Carrington, Captain D. Richards, Captain J. M. Varian, Jr., and Lieutenant Hall.

The regiment, when drawn up in line, presented a fine appearance, the men standing quite steady. The review was a good one, although but very few of the officers saluted properly, and the company distances were not well preserved. The matter of salutes should be attended to at once, as the company officers are not up to the standard the regiment has reached in drill and discipline.

After the close of the inspection, the regiment made a parade through Eighth street, Broadway, and Fifth avenue to Thirtieth-fourth street, and thence through Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street to the armory. The following is an abstract of the total number of men of the Ninth present and absent at the inspection last year. Present 489; absent 102; total 591. The numbers for this year are given below.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field.	3	—	3
Commissioned staff.	5	2	7
Non-commissioned staff.	6	—	6
Band.	34	—	34
Company A.	45	9	54
Company B.	48	15	63
Company C.	18	26	44
Company D.	42	15	57
Company E.	48	5	53
Company F.	36	14	50
Company G.	35	15	52
Company H.	42	10	52
Company I.	35	15	50
Company K.	30	21	51
Total.	430	146	576

**INSPECTION OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.**—The annual inspection and muster of this regiment took place at Tompkins square on the 8th inst. The regiment arrived at the parade ground shortly after 10 o'clock, and at once prepared for the review, which preceded the inspection. Lieutenant-Colonel Scott was in command of the regiment, in the absence of Colonel Carr. In accordance with the new tactics, Lieutenant-Colonel Scott reviewed the battalion, accompanied by Major Wentworth, the brigade inspector. The reviewing officer took his position at too great a distance from the regiment, as we think. The ceremony of the review was very handsomely gone through with. In marching in review, the officers for the most part saluted very well, although some of them failed to look at the reviewing officer while saluting him. The band wheeled out of the column in good style after passing the reviewing officer, and as the regiment passed in review in quick time only, the music resumed its place at the head of the column as soon as the rear of the regiment had passed the reviewing officer. As the regiment passed in review, the advantage which the full dress hat is to the appearance of the band could not fail to be apparent. The uniform of the Eighth is very neat and serviceable, but the effect would be much better if a dress hat and coat such as the regiment wore before the war were added to its bill of dress. Brigadier-General Varian, and Captain Mellen, of his staff, were on the ground during the inspection. The inspection was ended about 3 o'clock, when General Varian reviewed the regiment, at the request of its commanding officer. General Varian did much to make the Eighth what it now is, and the members of the regiment are always glad to pay him any compliment in their power. After the review by General Varian, the regiment made a short parade before returning to its armory.

At the inspection of the Eighth last year, the return showed 538 present, 124 absent; total, 662. The annexed table gives an abstract of those present and absent on last Tuesday:

	Designation.	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.	6	2	8	
Non-commissioned staff.	5	2	7	
Band.	28	2	30	
Company A.	32	10	42	
Company B.	56	6	62	
Company C.	56	8	64	
Company D.	49	13	64	
Company E.	37	8	45	
Company F.	55	7	62	
Company G.	36	11	47	
Company H.	41	11	52	
Company I.	37	10	47	
Company K.	35	15	50	
Total.	480	107	587	

**INSPECTION OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—This regiment was inspected at Tompkins square parade ground on Thursday, the 10th inst. The regimental line was formed in accordance with Upton's Tactics, the company commanders being in front of the centre of their companies when the regiment was in line, with the ranks closed.

The inspection was preceded by a review by Colonel Emmett Clark, accompanied by Major Wentworth, the Brigade Inspector. The reviewing officer took his station at a distance equal to its front from the centre of the battalion. Although this arrangement gives the troops a better opportunity of getting straightened out after each wheel when the column passes in review, the distance is too great to give the reviewing officer, when dismounted, a good view of the battalion when it salutes him. While the reviewing officer was passing down the line the men stood very steady, and the appearance of the line was beautiful. We noticed that a man on one of the right files of the first company in line, and also one in the fourth company in line, raised his hand to his face while the regiment was being reviewed. We believe that, with these two exceptions, the men in the front rank stood steady during the entire review. The drum corps has also improved decidedly in steadiness. The passing in review was very well done, and the officers all looked toward the reviewing officer as they saluted him. If one or two of the company commanders are as cross as they looked when they passed the reviewing officer their companies must have a hard time of it. The salutes of the

officers were all good. The band made a very handsome appearance, their red plumes giving them a decided advantage over the members of the regiment. A number of the musicians wore two service chevrons.

The regiment only passed in review once, and we therefore did not have the pleasure of seeing the Seventh pass in double time. At the close of the inspection the regiment was reviewed by General Varian, who was accompanied by Major Gregory, Captain Mellen and Lieutenant Hall, of his staff.

In 1866 the Seventh inspected—703 present, 423 absent; total, 1,131. The numbers present this year are shown by the annexed summary:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and Staff.	8	1	9
Non-commissioned staff.	5	2	7
Band.	44	1	45
Company A.	86	18	104
Company B.	80	41	121
Company C.	63	31	94
Company D.	58	40	98
Company E.	70	19	89
Company F.	51	32	83
Company G.	58	32	90
Company H.	55	38	93
Company I.	61	30	91
Company K.	45	49	94
Total.	682	234	1,016

**COMPANY D, THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.**—At a meeting of Company D, Thirteenth regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., held at their armory, it was unanimously resolved that

Whereas, we have learned with deep regret the sudden demise of our companion in arms, Sergeant Robinson P. Underwood, who was accidentally shot at Stanfordville, N. Y., September 23d, whereby this company have lost a kind and generous member and associate, an energetic officer, and firm friend, and we deeply mourn this fate of one whose manly qualities endeared him to us,

Resolved, that this company tender to his family their sympathies and condolence, and trust that our Heavenly Father may console them in this hour of their affliction, and sustain them in their loss.

Resolved, That, as a mark of respect, we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that the armory be draped.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be presented to the family of the deceased, and be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and Brooklyn daily papers.

Lieutenant Thomas M. Hempstead, Sergeant George W. Kempton, Captain Hermon Morris, Private Chas. W. Schaw, Private Wm. H. Van Brunt, Committee.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MILITIA.

THE following is an official copy of the report of the committee in the Constitutional Convention on militia and military officers, as reported from the committee of the whole, amended and adopted by the Convention, and referred to the committee on revision:

#### ARTICLE.—

Sec. 1: A militia force shall be maintained in order to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, and to aid in the enforcement of the laws; and for this purpose all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years shall be annually enrolled under such regulations as shall be established by law.

Sec. 2: The militia shall be divided into the active and reserve forces. The active militia shall be designated the National Guard of the State of New York; its number shall be fixed by law, and it shall be at all times armed, equipped, and disciplined. All enrolled persons not belonging to the National Guard shall constitute the reserve force. All persons who, after one year's service, shall have been honorably discharged from the army or navy, or volunteer forces of the United States, shall be, in time of peace, exempt from service in the militia; and all such inhabitants of this State, of any religious denomination whatever, as from scruples of conscience may be averse to bearing arms, may be exempt therefrom upon such conditions as may be provided by law.

Sec. 3: The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of all the militia forces of the State; he shall appoint the chief of the several staff departments, his aides-de-camp and military secretary, all of whom shall hold office during his pleasure, their commissions to expire with the term for which the Governor shall have been elected. The Governor shall nominate, and with the consent of the Senate, appoint all major-generals and the commissary-general. The commissary-general shall give security for the faithful execution of the duties of his office, in such manner and amount as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 4: General officers shall appoint their own staff officers, who shall hold office during the pleasure of such general officers, but their commissions shall expire with the commissions of the officers appointing them. All officers of the militia shall be commissioned by the Governor, and no commissioned officer, except those who hold office during the pleasure of the Governor or of general officers, shall be removed from office unless by the Senate, on the recommendation of the Governor, stating the ground on which such removal is recommended, or by the sentence of a general court-martial. All commissions shall expire in ten years from their dates, except those of the National Guard Reserves.

Sec. 5: The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of companies shall be chosen by the written votes of the members of their respective companies; and field officers of regiments and separate battalions by the written votes of the commissioned officers of their respective regiments or separate battalions, and brigadier-generals by the field officers of their respective brigades; but whenever the militia shall be in active service, such right of election shall be suspended, and all commissioned officers shall be appointed by the Governor, and non-commissioned officers by the regimental or separate battalion commanders on the recommendation of their company commanders. Regimental and separate battalion commanders shall appoint their own staff officers. All officers not specified in this article shall be appointed as may be prescribed by law; and in case the election and appointment of militia officers in the manner directed by this article shall not be found conducive to the improvement of the militia, the Legislature may change the same by law, provided two-thirds of the members elected to each House shall concur therein.

Sec. 6: In the organization of the National Guard, the Legislature shall provide for including therein a list of reserve officers to be composed of officers of the National Guard, of not less than ten years' service in the same grade, and of officers honorably discharged from the volunteer service of the United States, who may be citizens of this State. They may upon application be commissioned by the Governor with rank equal to the highest held by them, by brevet or otherwise, in the National Guard or United States Volunteers, and they may be assigned to such service, and be entitled to such privileges and exemptions as the Legislature shall by law provide.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

**THE RECEPTION OF GENERAL SHERIDAN.**—Almost the entire military force of the Commonwealth volunteered to perform escort duty upon the occasion of Major-General Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, visiting Boston, by invitation of the city authorities. Seven companies of infantry and two companies of cavalry did not participate in the ceremonies on account of the distance to be travelled in order to reach Boston. The reception took place Monday forenoon, October 7th, and was in every way a befitting welcome to the distinguished general to whom it was extended. Adjutant-General James A. Cunningham, with a full corps of aids, acted as Chief Marshal of the procession. Considering the distance that some of the troops were obliged to travel, all of the movements were done with extraordinary promptness. The troops assembled on Boston Common at 9½ o'clock, and proceeded to that point on Washington street that was formerly the Roxbury line. At 11 o'clock General Sheridan, in company with Mayor Norcross, of Boston, in an open barouche, drove by the line of soldiers, which extended about a mile, and took

up a position on Oak street until the troops marched past them, when they took their place in the column. The enthusiasm along the entire route was of the heartiest description. The troops never appeared better, and mustered over 4,500 strong. The composition of the column was as follows: First brigade, under command of Brigadier-General J. S. Burrell, consisting of the First Infantry, ten companies and about 400 men; First Light Battery, six guns and 90 men; Second Light Battery, six guns and 102 men; Third Infantry, ten companies and close on to 230 men; Ninth Infantry, two companies and nearly 325 men; Tenth Infantry, two companies and almost 550 men; Second Battalion Infantry (colored), two companies and 80 men; First Battalion Cavalry, four companies and 300 troopers.

Second brigade, under command of Brigadier-General George H. Pierson, consisting of the Fifth Infantry, ten companies and about 450 men; Third Light Battery, four guns and 65 men; Fourth Light Battery, four guns and 67 men; Sixth Infantry, ten companies and about 450 men; Eighth Infantry, ten companies and about 500 men. Then followed various veteran organizations, and the Latin and High School regiment Infantry (boys), quite strong in numbers, and looked finely; First Company Cadets, organized to parade with eight files each; Second Company Cadets, organized to parade as four companies with nine files each (the marching by this corps was superb); and the General, attended by members of his staff and many distinguished men, all riding in barouches.

The column occupied just fifty-five minutes in passing, a given point when well closed up and no distances lost. It will be seen that the various corps turned out very strong; our count of the strength was made at three different points on the route, and is as near correct as possibly can be. Some members of bands and field music were dressed in citizen's clothes, and looked out of place. With the exception of the schoolboys' regiment and the two cadet corps, the military adhered to their chronic fault of not equalizing the companies. Where all did as well, it would be unjust to discriminate. We heartily congratulate the military of Massachusetts upon the record they made upon this occasion; it is surely one that they have just cause to feel proud of. The troops were dismissed at 2 o'clock P. M.

**FIRST BATTALION CAVALRY.**—Captain Hill, commanding Company G, has spoken to us in regard to a proposed effort about to be made to detach his company from this battalion and joining it with unattached Company F, of Chelmsford, to make a battalion for the Second brigade. The captain strongly protests against it, and says that if such a step is taken his command will dwindle down to a corporal's guard. The *entente cordiale* existing between all four of the companies in this battalion is of the strongest character, and ought not to be severed. Geographically considered, Company C belongs to the First battalion. A move of this kind should not be made unless for more urgent reasons than now exist.

#### CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, October 7, 1867.  
The following-named officers have been Commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending October 5th:

#### SIXTEENTH BRIGADE.

Charles W. Sloat, Judge-Advocate, with rank from September 27th, original appointment.

#### EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Company I organized. Officers rank October 3d.

Isaac Cohen, Captain.

William E. Chapin, First Lieutenant.

Frederic O. Johnson, Second Lieutenant.

#### FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William H. De Bovois, Lieutenant-Colonel, with rank from September 9th, vice R. B. Jordan, resigned.

#### TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John D. Wait, Colonel, with rank from August 27th, vice Calvin T. Peck, resigned.

#### THIRTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

George Underwood, First Lieutenant, with rank from August 24th, vice Andrew Crane, resigned.

#### FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Richard J. Aspinwall, Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from August 1st, original appointment.

#### SEVENTY-SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

James H. Miller, Adjutant, with rank from August 6th, vice J. Thomas Davis promoted Colonel.

Josiah W. Boyce, Quartermaster, with rank from August 6th, re-appointed.

Andrew P. Knowlson, commissary of subsistence, with rank from August 6th, original vacancy.

Lewis Sellick, Chaplain, with rank from September 11th, original vacancy.

John S. Hamlin, First Lieutenant, with rank from August 12th, vice James H. Miller, appointed Adjutant.

James A. Morris, Second Lieutenant, with rank from August 12th, vice J. S. Hamlin, promoted.

#### SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Worden Tarbox, Second Lieutenant, with rank from September 26th, vice B. Hammond removed from district.

John W. Strobridge, Captain, with rank from September 16th, vice J. A. Todd, promoted Major.

#### ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Augustus J. Hathaway, Second Lieutenant, with rank from September 20th, vice John A. Butler, resigned.

Bryon Pierce, Assistant Surgeon, with rank from September 18th, vice A. T. Mills, promoted.

#### ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Johnson Bargen, Captain, with rank from December 2, 1865, vice John A. Whitbeck, resigned.

John D. Miner, First Lieutenant, with rank from December 2, 1865, vice J. B. Barger, promoted.

John T. Reid, Second Lieutenant, with rank from September 13th, vice J. D. Miner, promoted.

#### ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Sylvester Wright, Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from July 25th, original vacancy.

John McMaster, Adjutant, with rank from September 27th, vice C. R. Berry, retired.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of 50 cents each.]

## MARRIED.

**FIFTH—BUCHANAN.**—On the 3d instant, at St. John's Church, Charlestown, Mass., by the Rev. M. B. Chase, Chaplain U. S. N., Assistant Surgeon George S. Fife, U. S. N., to Miss COTTIE LETITIA M., daughter of Paymaster McKeon Buchanan, U. S. Navy.

**WALSH—THORNTON.**—On Tuesday, October 1st, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, by the Rev. John Garretson, D. D., JOHN H. WALSH, of Newburg, N. Y., to NORA, daughter of the late Brevet Brigadier-General W. A. Thornton, U. S. A.

## DIED.

**FOSTER.**—At Manchester, N. H., September 25, 1867, LUCILLE H. D. FOSTER, wife of Brevet Colonel C. W. Foster, U. S. A., aged 35 years, 4 months, and 6 days.

**HOWE.**—At five o'clock, Thursday evening, October 3d, at the residence of his son-in-law, Levi S. Stockwell, No. 8 Willow street, Brooklyn, Elias Howe, Jr., aged 45 years, 2 months, and 24 days.

**KELLY.**—At Port Chabourne, Texas, August 13, 1867, of typhoid fever, Brevet Major MICHAEL J. KELLY, Captain Fourth U. S. Cavalry, at the early age of 27 years.

**McCOONICK.**—On Saturday, the 31st of August, of yellow fever, at New Orleans, La., JOHN McCOONICK, mate of the U. S. gunboat *Mahaska*.

**PENHALLOW.**—On Sunday, September 8th, of yellow fever, at New Orleans, La., JOHN P. PENHALLOW, Captain's Clerk of the gunboat *Mahaska*.

**FRANSEN.**—On Monday, September 9th, of yellow fever, at New Orleans, La., A. A. FRANSEN, Acting Ensign of the U. S. gunboat *Mahaska*.

TURF, FIELD AND FARM,  
AND

**JOURNAL OF SOCIETY,**  
A high-toned journal, devoted to the Turf, Field Sports, Scientific and Practical Agriculture, Literature, Art, and the Stage. It is the organ of the gentlemen sportsmen of America, and every subject is treated in a dignified manner.

Its editorial corps is large, embracing Hamilton Bussey and T. G. Skinner. The well-known Carl Benson is a regular contributor.

Its Home and Foreign Correspondence is particularly able. The Press of the United States have passed the highest encomiums upon the TURF, FIELD AND FARM.

From a great variety of complimentary notices, the following are selected:

The TURF, FIELD AND FARM of New York City, now the acknowledged leading exponent in America of the interests which it represents, has been enlarged, and appears in a new and sterner dress. Mr. Hamilton Bussey, formerly of this country, is the literary and associate editor.—*Daily Republic, Springfield, Ohio*.

The TURF, FIELD AND FARM is as imposing and handsome in appearance as it is spirited, able, and interesting. It has brought to the discussion of turf matters a moral tone hitherto wanting, and utterly disconveniences all brutal sports, such as those of the prize ring. It is, in fact, a paper for gentlemen who are fond of horses and stock, and we rejoice in its success.—*Buffalo Express*.

Its editorials are ably written, and it generally contains matter of home interest to Buffalonians. It is rapidly recommending itself to public favor.—*Buffalo Courier*.

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AT IRVING HALL, NEW YORK.  
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1867,  
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH,  
A PRIZE WITH EVERY TICKET.

## PROSPECTUS.

A number of the leading Bankers and Merchants of New York, in consideration of the great success which has attended many of the charitable Presentation Entertainments of the day, have formed themselves into a company, with a view of inaugurating an enterprise which, while it shall return them a fair profit, shall offer greater advantages to ticket-purchasers than any yet presented; and which being conducted upon a perfectly legitimate and business basis, shall be free from those objectionable features which have characterized many of these enterprises.

To this end they have consigned the sale of tickets and the registering of the same to Clark, Webster & Co., Bankers and Managers, No. 62 Broadway, New York, who will keep the records in their custody until the day of the Grand Presentation Entertainment, when they will be handed over to a committee selected by the audience to make an impartial distribution of presents.

A reference to the number of presents and the general plan of distribution, given below, will convince even the most skeptical of the great advantages which will accrue to all who participate in the enterprise; and the Commercial and Financial standing of the Company, and the Managers and Bankers thereof, will, they hope, prove a sufficient guarantee of the fairness and impartiality with which everything in connection with it will be conducted, and that the interests of ticket holders will be most strictly watched over and guarded. In fact, it is the desire of the Managers to conduct every transaction for the mutual benefit of whoever shall purchase a ticket, and scrupulously to avoid any and everything which could in the slightest degree diminish the profits which are likely to accrue to all who invest.

## LIST OF PRIZES.

CASH PRIZES.	
One Cash Prize, at \$75,000.....	\$75,000
One Cash Prize, at \$50,000.....	50,000
One Cash Prize, at \$25,000.....	25,000
Two Cash Prizes, at \$10,000.....	20,000
Three Cash Prizes, at \$5,000.....	15,000
Four Cash Prizes, at \$3,000.....	12,000
Five Cash Prizes, at \$2,000.....	10,000
Eight Cash Prizes, at \$1,000.....	8,000
Fourteen Cash Prizes, at \$500.....	7,000
Twenty-five Cash Prizes, at \$300.....	6,000
Twenty Cash Prizes, at \$200.....	5,000
Forty Cash Prizes, at \$100.....	4,000
Seventy-five Cash Prizes, at \$50.....	3,750
One hundred and forty Cash Prizes, at \$25.....	3,000
One hundred and fifty Cash Prizes, at \$20.....	3,000
One hundred and seventy-five Cash Prizes, at \$10.....	1,750
Two hundred Cash Prizes, at \$5.....	1,000
\$64 Cash Prizes, amounting to.....	\$150,000
PIANOS.	
8 Steinway's Grand Pianos, at \$1,500.....	\$12,000
8 Chickering's Grand Pianos, at \$1,500.....	12,000
25 Steinway's 7-octave Pianos, at \$800.....	20,000
25 Chickering's 7-octave Pianos, at \$800.....	20,000
93 Melodeons, at \$140.....	13,020
125 Melodeons, at \$125.....	15,625
SEWING MACHINES.	
75 Wheeler & Wilson's cab-case Sewing Machines, at \$165.....	\$12,375
104 Wheeler & Wilson's half-case Sewing Machines, at \$125.....	13,000
133 Wheeler & Wilson's Plain Sewing Machines, at \$85.....	11,305
73 Singers' cab-case Sewing Machines, at \$165.....	12,045
100 Singers' half-case Sewing Machines, at \$125.....	12,500
130 Singers' plain Sewing Machines, at \$85.....	11,050
DIAMONDS.	
6 full set Diamonds, at \$3,500.....	\$21,000
10 full sets Diamonds, at \$2,700.....	27,000
15 Diamond Cluster Rings, at \$850.....	12,750
20 Diamond Cluster Rings, at \$675.....	13,500
25 Diamond Cluster Rings, at \$450.....	11,250
33 Diamond Cluster Rings, at \$375.....	12,375
5 Diamond Cluster Pins, at \$655.....	3,275
GOLD WATCHES.	
16 Gent's Gold Watches, at \$239.....	\$3,824
26 Gent's Gold Watches, at \$225.....	5,850
42 Gent's Gold Watches, at \$185.....	7,770
86 Gent's Gold Watches, at \$135.....	11,610
20 Ladies' Diamond Set Watches, at \$200.....	4,000
55 Ladies' Gold Watches, at \$185.....	10,175
22 Ladies' Gold Watches, at \$160.....	14,720
106 Ladies' Gold Watches, at \$145.....	15,370
SILVER WATCHES.	
65 American Silver Watches, at \$75.....	\$4,950
125 American Silver Watches, at \$63.....	7,875
130 American Silver Watches, at \$48.....	6,240
223 Detached Lever, Silver Watches, at \$27.....	6,021
249 Cylinder Silver Watches, at \$18.....	4,482
22 Piated Watches, at \$8.....	176
Assorted Prizes, valued at.....	\$80,867
Total value of Prizes.....	\$1,500,000

The Bankers' and Merchants' First Grand Concert was given at Irving Hall, July 4th. The Second Grand Concert was given August 24th, both of them proving a grand success. The mammoth hall was filled with the most respectable citizens of New York. The

audience appointed a committee of nine of the leading bankers and merchants to examine the register of registration before making the grand distribution of prizes on the 24th of October.

IMPORTANT TO PARTIES DESIRING TICKETS.—1st. There are but few remaining unsold. Those wishing to be supplied with tickets must order at once. 2d. The distribution of prizes will positively take place on the 24th of October, 1867. 3d. As the books will be closed immediately on the sale of the last ticket, for the purpose of the registration being examined by the committee, it is important that we should receive orders at the very earliest moment.

## TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.

For sale at the Banking-house of Clark, Webster & Co., No. 62 Broadway, N. Y., or sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

SPECIAL TERMS OR CLUB RATES.—Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and sending us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission. We will send

4 tickets..... \$3.50 24 tickets..... \$19.50

8 tickets..... 6.75 48 tickets..... 38.50

12 tickets..... 10.00 100 tickets..... 80.00

In order that every subscriber's name may be registered, send the P. O. address, with town, county, and State in full.

Money by draft, post-office order, express or in registered letters may be sent at our risk.

All communications must be addressed to CLARK, WEBSTER & CO.,  
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Immediately after the Grand Distribution, a list of the Presents awarded will be printed and sent to each ticket-holder.

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The Officers of this Company have been long engaged in the business of Life Insurance, and are determined to use their large fund of experience in excelling in every thing which may tend to the interest of its members, and to make it

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THIS CONTINENT. All our Life and Endowment Policies are non-forfeiting after three annual Premiums have been paid, to the whole amount paid to the Company, thus securing to your heirs every dollar invested, whether you can continue your policy till death or not. **Thirty days' grace** allowed on any renewal payment, and the policy held good. Dividends declared annually. Communications by letter promptly answered.

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10:00 a. m. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

4:00 p. m. Way Train, for Turner's and intermediate stations.

4:30 p. m. Way Express, stopping at Suffern, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's to Port Jervis, Newburgh, and Warwick.

5:00 p. m. Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 p. m. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points South and West.

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FULTON, C. H. Townsend....Saturday, Aug. 31, 1867.

ARAGO, H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Sept. 28, 1867.

FULTON, C. H. Townsend....Saturday, Oct. 26, 1867.

And every 28 days thereafter.

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FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent (to London or Paris, \$5 additional):

First Cabin, \$110; Second Cabin, \$65; Steerage, \$35.

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EXCURSION TICKETS, OUT AND HOME: First Cabin, \$210; Second Cabin, \$130; Steerage, \$70.

Atlantic, Captain C. Hoyer.....Oct. 26.

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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At the trial of arms before the Examining Board in Washington, August, 1866, cartridges made from this powder gave far greater penetration, range, and cleanliness, and in competition with the principal American powders, proved in every respect superior to all others.

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The Board convened by order of the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK for the examination of military small arms, whose sessions were attended by officers specially detached by the RUSSIAN, PRUSSIAN, and DANISH GOVERNMENTS, say, in their printed report of the numerous guns on trial, that after firing 100 rounds all but one became so foul as not to admit the cartridge.

This led to a test of the powder, and they deem the subject of so much importance that they say in their report: "The powder used in these cartridges deserves special mention as being very superior. It is the ORANGE RIFLE POWDER."

And her meeting of the Board, called by Special Order No. 126 of the Adjutant-General, under date of May 18, 1867, is subject, among other conditions, to the following, in article 3d:

"In order to conform to the United States standard charge, as now adopted, the charge of powder will be 70 grains. The powder to be the ORANGE RIFLE POWDER, Fe., manufactured by SMITH & RAND POWDER CO.

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